PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,011—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4331	J. F. Jephson	4th June.
R.I. COROMANDEL	4032	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.I. INDIA	3910	R. F. Rivers	25th "
* SHANNON	4332	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	16th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5 87	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4331	J. F. Jephson	30th "
R.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4701	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I. CALEDONIA	7551	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4332	J. F. Jephson	27th "
R.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Bassevich	4,215	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,311	6th June.
GISELA	L. Breiich	4,230	12th June.

The S.S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 170

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., calling at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felmer	1,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 28, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 930; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
YARRA	4,255	LeColispellier	11th June.
NATAL	4,974	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on the 1st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 3rd June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Ras der Abbas, Lingza, Bunder, Ras Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

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SILVER GOODS.
--ELECTRO-PLATE--
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HIGHEST QUALITY,
NEWEST DESIGNS.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THINK! It cannot consistently be expected that one particular kind of PILL, however much advertised, will suffice to relieve every ailment.

Messrs. KEMP manufacture some hundreds of different kinds which they offer. NOT AS SECRET REMEDIES, but with full particulars of the formula of each; hence these may be taken with greater safety and satisfaction than those so largely advertised as cures for every malady.

PILLS.
GELATINE COATED.
ABSOLUTELY FRESH.
NON SECRET FORMULÆ
SEE CATALOGUE FOR FULL LIST.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Every ingredient of the finest quality.

FAVOURITE FORMULÆ.

	Rs. a.
Dinner Pills	0 12
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25 pills in each.

Iron, Quinine, Phosphorous, Aloes, and every other description in stock.

Private formulæ dispensed.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR will help to build up and sustain your constitution, and enable you to resist the attack of disease whether in EPIDEMIC FORM or resulting from EXCESSIVE FATIGUE, ANXIETY, OVERWORK, WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, or other cause.

A DALY NECESSITY.
A STRENGTHENING AND STIMULATING TONIC
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
Rs. 3 per bottle.

It braces up the nervous system, restores the Appetite, drives away neuralgic and rheumatic pains, gives strength generally, and enables you to defy the injurious effects of the Indian climate.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGERS SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

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HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

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BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early:—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 9th June.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

THE SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of the GRAND LODGE A.S.C.L., for the purpose of Installing H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., as Grand Master, will be held on FRIDAY, 4th June, at the NOVELTY THEATRE and not at the Town Hall. The BANQUET will be served at the TOWN HALL.

C. D. WISE,
Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the NOTICE of ADVERTISERS that the latest date on which Advertisements shall be fixed in the interior of CARS OF THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co., Ld., will be the second week in August. As the demand for space is increasing immensely Advertisers will oblige by applying for terms, space, &c., without delay.

A specimen Panel forwarded on application.

J. B. DANOVARO & CO.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE, Customs and Opium, Bombay, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Town and Island of Bombay, Farm of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.), as defined by Clause 9 Section 3 of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878 at his office at the Town Custom House at 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 17th June, 1897.

The farm will be SOLD for a period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1897.

Conditions of sale and form of License can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House.

J. McNEILL,
Acting Collector.

Abkari Department, Bombay, Collector's Office, 26th May, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG
34, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dadoobhoy Framjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Osman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1501, old survey Nos. 2, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 262, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2383, 2345, 2311, 2332, 2334, 2337, 2357, 2335, 2339, 2316, 2358, 2344-42, 2343, 2063, 2062, 2357-57-2-44, 2, 19, 2354, 2061, 2586, 2584, Street Nos. 101, 103, 105, 2 1, 99, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 25, 30, 30, 94, 95, 95, 97, 98, 2, 62, 68, 69, 72, 74, 62, 64, 18, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 2 (b, 17, 19, 36, 38, 50, 7, 8, 5, 8, 80, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bahajee Vithoba Moray, Festonjee Cowasjee Cooverji, and Narayan Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Church Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 636 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the aforesaid Sub-district of Bombay, in each situate in the aforesaid Sub-district of Bombay, in the said of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240, new No. 1788, old survey No. 23, new survey No. 8363, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2378-79, 2464, 246; 2466, 7-59, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 18, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bahajee Vithoba, Festonjee Cowasjee Cooksey, and Narayan Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Suleman, Chanto Chapwalla, the Krishna Sadna, Parsee Agiary, and Framjee Cowasjee Curs tje Duty, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jakhodas, Dhanjeeboy, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

AVAILABLE at BANGALORE Comfortable BOARD and LODGING. Terms Moderate. Apply Mrs. A. WITTS, Alexandra House, Alexandra Road.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 7 CASES COTTON PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. BEJNATH RAMNATH,

F C W 55909 —1 case double bordered cotton prints.
56114-15—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56-16-7—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56244-13—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVERWARE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Vassonjee Parshotam, consisting of black wood and teakwood furniture, globe lamps, cotton, and silk woolen clothes, silver utensils,

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Mr. EDWARD SHREWSBURY, consisting of teakwood cots, almyrah, dressing and washhand tables, looking glass, cash-box, crockery and glassware, books, &c.

15 boxes choice Swiss cigarettes.

A quantity of Pinolas disinfecting powder in barrels and tins, fluid in bottles, and bar soap; also sanitas fluid in 1 gallon drums.

On account of the concerned—

1 case imitation jewellery.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedali Cassumjee,—

7051—B 31 M C 2231]—2 cases 50 gross round tin whistles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome victoria in good order.
1 strong double-seated brougham,
1 serviceable office shigram,
1 handsome light victoria with grey Arab horse and harness
1 White coal Racer bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
1 Cripple geared bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 ladie's safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 382 PACKAGES VERAWAL AND SHAHAPORE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Press Godown at Colaba, by order of Ameroy Dossabhoy, and on account and at the risk of Memon Dada Hajee Ebram Mahomed of Verawal—

258 bundles } Verawal and Shahapore cotton.
64 ditto }

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wati Bunder:—

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, and cotton sweepings, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tents, near Esplanade Bandstand, teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, one grand concert pianoforte, music books, reading books, washing machine, a fine fox-hound dog and some ox-terrier dogs, the property of Messrs. A. KING and E. FISH.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND EARRINGS, GOLD WATCHES, RINGS, SHAWLS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoola Kajroo, the following:—

1 pair diamond earrings.
1 pair turquoise earrings.
1 gold Calcutta-made chain.
2 gold watches.
1 ring set with emerald.
2 rings set with five and ten pearls.
1½ tola gold.
1 gold bracelet and 1 bracelet set with pearls.
3 shawls and 1 Mogul chaddar.
1 gold watch with pearls.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 39, Marine Lines, very valuable and massive teak and blackwood French-polished furniture, consisting of the latest design, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Dittmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, very handsome table ornaments, a first-rate large size Milner's safe, one very handsome white-lined 4-middle built pare pianoforte, rubber tyre recently done up and most comfortable, one handsome strong rubber tyre cob-cart with a powerful bay Arab pony 15·3, and a set of English harness, a handsome bay Australian gelding, age 7 years, with black points, good hard worker and quiet, one handsome New Zealand mare imported by Hunter, 6 years old, believed to be sound, has been driven in a dog-cart, set of English brass-mounted single harness, &c., the property of Rev. Thos. H. GREIG.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 7 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Andheri, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome and massive strong-built victoria, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, one pony trial bay horse, pigeons, pigs, &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinston House, Mazagon, very valuable and handsome substantial made artistic household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich crockery and glassware, best electro-plateware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized size Billiard table by Thurston in good order with patent marker attached, balls, cues, &c., a handsome ebony cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a first-rate double barrelled gun by Blanchard, one half-plate camera by Lancaster complete, a Singer's sewing machine, very rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings and pictures, a handsome light victoria nearly new with Cee spring in good order, one strong-built victoria, a handsome strong waler gelding, 7 years old, believed to be sound, a strong Arab horse, 8 years old, a ladie's straight seated saddle covered with chamois leather and patent safety stirrups, gentlemen's saddles, sets of single harness, &c. The property of F. G. ASHDOWN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 7 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Jaijee, wife of Rustomjee Bomanjee Tata, and the said Rustomjee Bomanjee Tata, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by virtue of the power of sale reserved in the mortgage by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1880, and executed by the said mortgagors, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property:—

The right, title and interest of the said Jaijee and Rustomjee Bomanjee Tata in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Coppersmith Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under Ward L No. 5331 and Street No. 12, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 102, 124, 129, 134 and 136, New Nos. 1764, 11781 11183, 11472 and 11 0/1, Old Survey Nos. 174, 175, 199 and 9, New Survey Nos. 3679 and 3699, containing by admeasurement 291 square yards, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public passage and a public tank, on the north by a public passage and the house of Jeejeebhoy Dharmaji Kolee, and on the south by a public passage and the house of Passoo Govind Kolee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, WIDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

A consignment of 8 cases of English glassware, such as biscuit boxes, sugar and butter pots, milk jugs, tumblers, tankards, fruit plates, cruet and mustard pots,

3 cases enamelled pledinses, chamberpots, mugs, spittoons, &c.

5 cases French butters.
15 boxes burgundy.
15 " superior portwine.
35 " champagne.
20 cases tea dust in 20 lbs.
150 tins of superior copal varnish.

AT 2 P.M.

1 gent's cycle with Dunlop Welch pneumatic tyre, high grade.
1 ladies' do. do. do. high grade.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOSIERY, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Omer Hassam and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of a quantity of hosiery, cotton, woollen and coloured socks and stockings of sizes and sorts, guernsey shirts, night caps, scarfs, neckties, belts, tissue shawls, handkerchiefs, towels, empty boxes, chairs, stool, &c., &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

NOTICES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS, (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,080

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada, and are now prepared to issue Policies covering risk of Fire on every description of approved property.

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 6th, 12th, 13th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para of III.

For Prospectus apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR SHALE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Noon-Rule), on TUESDAY, 1st of June next, Sealed Tenders for supply of SHALE-OIL, for three years commencing from 1st October, 1897.

2. Form of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two) per form, at whose Office sample of Oil may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Shale Oil" and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs 1,00 (one thousand) in currency notes with each tender. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 27th April, 1897.

ESTATE COL. J. T. CARRUTHERS,

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late JOHN THOMAS CARRUTHERS, Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps who DIED at Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester on the 21st December, 1895, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to his Estate have been granted to PERCIVAL RICHARD WILSON, Member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are required to send in the same, duly proved, to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby required to pay, transfer or deliver the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1897.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 for every Share of Rs. 250, and of Rs. 3-8-0 for every Share of Rupees 50, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 28th February, 1897, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 31st MAY, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 30th April, 1897, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Bangalore, Mysore, and Madras Presidency will obtain Dividend Warrants at BANGALORE, and those in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts at HUBLI from our Representatives in those places on and after MONDAY, the 7th June, 1897, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING TO ENGLAND.

A LANDAU with self-closing Springs to Hood, and a PAIR of WALERS with double and single HARNESS, (both Horses go in double and single Harness). Price of turnout Rs. 2,400.

Apply to

Colonel BURLTON BENNET,
5, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Pat-ent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
2 ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (under-type) 10 H. P. nominal.
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 900 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electrical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs. a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½	" " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼	" " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	40	22	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

GENT'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRTMAKERS,

BOMBAY

GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.

NEW WASHING TIES

CAMBRICS, MATTES, HAIR-CORDS — 3 FOR Re. 1-4.

NEW SILK TIES

FOULARDS, BANDANNAS, FANCIES — 3 FOR Rs. 3-8.

DRESS BOWS AND TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., (ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,) BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITA	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Houstead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gibbons & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCES DRAWN for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and ADVANCES made thereon.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Rupattal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 10, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns,

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or Dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,111,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Rajbhat-ne Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 32:—Threadneedle Street, E.C. LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,250 up to Rs. 125,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are received for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, and the Restaurant facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and dispatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	300	all	10 p. c.	
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,302
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 / 10,000	100 / 75	{ 100 / 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	82
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	625	all	81-5s.	
National Bank of India	15,000	83	83½	6pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	4,50	1,100	all		610
Anglo-Indian	1,31	...		100 Nil	77
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	100
Ballarpur S. & W. Co. Ld. (Belharpy)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	980	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.4	5
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	500	500	1vdRs.2	602
Bombay National Manufg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	620
Britannia Mults	1,000	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.6	710
Central India	1,000	500	500	1vdRs.50	1,610
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.3	852xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.2	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 per ct	125
Commercial Manufg. Co.	600	500	500	5pr. ct.	750
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	4vdRs.12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00	4vdRs.0	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,00	4vdRs.40	1,410xd
David Mill	1,000	500	500	1vdRs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 20	60
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.5	750
Hindustan	850	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.3	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullounhs	1,400	500	500	25	730
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,00	50	640
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,00	40	1,350
Imperial Cotton	1,250	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.5	750
Indian Manufg.	850	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.3	700
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.50	760xd.
James Greaves	1,000	500	500	25	705
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	1vdRs.20	225
Jamsetjee Manufactoring Co.	1,800	250	250	1vdRs.10	210
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.2	930
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.3	775
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	250
Khatao Mauje Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.25	550
Kamptee	3,300	100	100	1vdRs.10	240
Loopool	15	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lord Reay Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,00	1vdRs.5	1010
Madras United	57	1,000	1,000	4vdRs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbunga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.100	2,400
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	1vdRs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	1vdRs.15	250
Mutlura Mills	1,779	100	100	Nil	105
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs2.	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	733	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	1,020
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	910-d.
Rhinos Mills	650	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	1,150
Reasson	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shahpore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,775
Spanderlee	770	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,242	250	250	dv Rs.125	325
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	1vdRs.20	300
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500	500	25	310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	N Il	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	400	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.30	560
Vembakeer Lukhmidhakeer Mill Co., Ld.	800	1,000	800	dvdRs.40	810xd.
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	810
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	1vdRs15	300
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Reclamation	48	50	50	12	45
Badhani Pile	3,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	300	7,000
Do. New Issue	500	500	625	75	1,700
Bombay Ice	1,250	100	100	dvd 5	65
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	300	500	500	5pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	260
Delhi Cloth & general Mill Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,200	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs12	182
Napier Hotel	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	140
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	250	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	250	1,000	dvdRs2	30
Scouby & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	2,500	100	100	dvdRs10	29xd
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	208	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	1vd 14 s	225
Bhownuggree City Press	...	...	...	...	...
Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125xd	1Rs125	110
Brenis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	180
Broach Printing Press Co. Ld	208	200	200	1vdRs25	250
Colaba	148	1,000	1,000	1vdRs15	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	100	200	...	1vd Rs 8	30
Fort	150	5,000	100	25 pr. ct.	1,100
French	300	500	500	1vdRs50	500
Harvey and Calpathy	450	450	500	1vdRs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	1vdRs11	175
Khanagum	240	150	150	Rs 40	150
Malwa Press Co. Ld.	200	200	200	10 pr. ct.	155
Mahimapur Cotton Co. and P. Co. Ld.	200	500	500	...	55
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	1vd Rs 1	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	100	100	1 vdvd Rs20	85
Munmar M.	1,440	250	all	...	200
New Benar	1,24	500	500	2vdvd Rs60	500
New Indian	4,000	12	125	dvd Rs2	165
Prince of Wales	40	500	500	25	175
Satapathy Bellary	500	500	75	20	35
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	10	1,000	1,000	300	2,240
Sind	100	2,000	750	40	220
Surah Woollen Mills	1,25	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld	35	200	all	12	50
Volkart	...	100	100	1vdvd Rs40	1,000
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
					Sugust.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all		5 p.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...		do.
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	£10	38	...	6.0
The Tapti Valley	36,000	£6	0	...	1221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	per 100	15 5 10
Gold Leaf	per tola	26 4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	per oz.	3 5 9
Do. do. new	per oz.	3 5 3
American bar Gold	per oz.	3 5 4
Bombay bar Gold	per 100	15 5
Sovereigns	per 10	16 10
Do. Dragons	per 10	16 9
Silver 17	per 100	82
Do. 17½	per 100	82 4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-41m. 11-94. Low water, 4-31m. 5-28a.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Reception of members and lady friends, 8-45 p.m. (Music).

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 59, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

TEMPERANCE.—The annual social meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Mrs. Briggs's Temperance Hotel, Colaba, this evening, at 8-30. All are cordially invited.

A DANGEROUS HOUSE.—An old house, belonging to one Nanabhoy Pranwallah, at Second Bhoiwada Lane, was found, on Friday, to have slanted over to one side, and the occupants having been warned, they immediately vacated it. The Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality, was informed of the occurrence.

BURGLARY AT MATOONGA.—Cassinath Vithal Panadkar, a storekeeper of the Government Telegraph Company, residing in a corrugated zinc building at Matoonga, reported to the police on Saturday morning that some time during the previous night, his room was broken into, a hole being dug under the zinc plates forming the back of his hut, and a small wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 152, was carried away. The police, on an inquiry, recovered the box minus the ornaments in the fields at the back of the house.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. Dossabhoy Munekji Wadia, residing at "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold sleeve links, valued at Rs. 20, a gold stud, worth Rs. 5, five silver studs, valued at Rs. 5, a flannel coat, and a purse containing Rs. 22-8 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 62-8. Two policemen on special patrol noticed the thief, who appeared like a Purlassee, and chased him. But the man jumped over Mr. Wagstaff's compound wall and effected his escape, leaving behind him the flannel coat, his own cap and a pair of shoes.

A PHYSIOGNOMIST AT MATHERAN.—The monotony of life at Matheran is beguiled, writes a correspondent, by visits from Mr. Vishvanath Abaji Maratha (a teacher in the St. Peter's Boys' School), who has studied physiognomy to perfection. He can read anyone's physiognomy and says things about him which invariably turn out to be correct. Mr. Maratha is to be congratulated upon his accomplishment in this art. It is an interesting sight to see this worthy going about the hill with a dog rose in his hand. His very appearance enlivens the hearts of many, and his readings fill them with admiration and arouse them to their hearts' content.

SUICIDE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK.—Mr. Alban Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Gun Carriage Street, Colaba, touching the death of Toolsiram Morarji, aged forty years, having no fixed place of residence. Deceased used to do odd jobs, and spend all his earnings in drink. About 8 o'clock, on Friday evening, Toolsiram was staggering along the Gun Carriage Street, when seeing a well close by ran to it and jumped in. The police dragged the well, and recovered the body in about an hour, life having then expired. There were no external marks of violence on the body. There was a high parapet wall round the well. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide under the influence of drink.

DARING ROBBERY AT A PARSEE WEDDING.—A Parsee lad, aged about twelve years, was robbed of his ornaments at a Parsee wedding at Ablless Baugh, on Friday night, by a Parsee scoundrel whose name is as yet not known to the police. It appears that the lad, whose name is Shapurjee Jamasjee, is a student and resides at Dhobi Talao. On Friday evening he attended a wedding at which many members of the family at Ablless Baugh, and while there he was taken upstairs into an unoccupied room by a Parsee, who forcibly removed from the lad's person a gold finger ring, valued at Rs. 12, and a gold chain and silver watch, valued at Rs. 10. The boy raised no alarm at the time as he was frightened into silence by threats of what he did so. About ten minutes after the boy went down and reported the matter to his sister.

CONGRATULATIONS.—A crowded meeting of the Motatas, writes a correspondent, was convened by Rao Saheb Ramchandra and Mr. Permanand, of the Rajkumar College, a few days ago in the Mandir Hall of Nota Surat, to congratulate Mr. Narnadashanker G. Joshi upon his success at the last B. A. examination, Mr. Joshi being the first Motata Graduate. Speeches were made in praise of him and his worthy father. The young students were advised to follow the step of Mr. Joshi. Several masters of the Educational Department and others dwelt at length on the advantages of education. A silver bottle of the best Cutch work was presented to Mr. Joshi in memory of the late Mr. Uttamram Realram Chunderbhuvandas High School, by his son, Mr. Thakorlal. A beautiful watch was also presented by Mr. Ramchandra.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—An interesting little event took place at Sharanpur on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen-Empress of India, on the 24th instant. Lieutenant C. F. White, commanding F Company, 3rd. P. V. Rifles, on parade, presented Sergeant A. Johnston with three separate Volunteer distinctions:—(1) The Silver Medal for long Volunteer Service. (2) The Gold Medal for being the best shot in the Battalion for the year 1896-97, with an extraordinary score of 271 points. (3) A handsome pair of electro-plated silver dishes a prize given by the N. W. Railway Co operative Stores for the highest long range aggregate. (4) A handsome silver goblet presented by the Adjutant of the Corps Major Boradaile as the prize for Match N V. last season Sergeant W. H. Cooke from Ghaziabad who belongs to the same company was on parade as well and shared the honours with Sergeant A. Johnston when he, too, was decorated with his Long Service medal.

THE KAPADVANJ SOCIAL UNION.—The inaugural meeting of the above union, writes, a correspondent, was held, on the 27th instant, in the hall of the Municipal Gujerati High School. Mr. Manilal Haribal Vakil, B. A., LL. B., was appointed president for the year, and in that capacity occupied the chair. The meeting was attended by many prominent residents. The president delivered an effective speech on the necessity of such a union in the town. The secretary read his report, and narrated the circumstances under which the union came into existence. A managing committee and several officers were appointed. This proceeding was followed by a fine speech by Mr. Premshankar Jagjivan Nagarsth who, while showing his deep sympathy for the movement, called upon other gentlemen to take an active part in it. He was followed by several other speakers. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the president and others who had given assistance. The president intimated that about twenty residents had already agreed to be added to the list of members, and that several townsmen, among whom were Nagarseth Premabhai, Mr. Harilalbhai, and Mr. Shamaldas, who were the most conspicuous, had promised handsome presents in money.

PARSEE MARRIAGE.—After a long spell of suspension owing to the plague, Ablless Baugh was the scene of a festive gathering on Thursday, the occasion being the marriage of Dr. Nusserwanjee Eduljee Chubb, with Miss Piroja, second daughter of Mr. Pestonjee Dosabhoy Moos, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Hyderabad (Deccan). About 300 guests, ladies and gentlemen, responded to the invitations issued by the hosts, among them being Dastoor Dr. Jamaspjee, Messrs. K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, G. W. Roughton, Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Surg.-Lieut. Howell, Drs. Bahadurjee, Bardi, Gazdar, Lam, Horsedealer, Moda, Messrs. N. P. Pavri, S. D. Bastawala, N. S. Talati, M. P. Talati, R. S. Talati, D. S. Talati, D. M. Dalal, B. P. Dadachanjee, A. B. Dadachanjee, F. C. Brewin, Mr. and Mrs. Almon, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Meyer, etc. The guests began to arrive at 5 p.m., and were accommodated in the spacious compound and hall of the building. After the ceremony was over, Mr. Roughton, in proposing the toast of the bridegroom, Dr. Chubb, who is at present the sub-divisional medical officer in No. 1 District, on behalf of the European guests, testified to the excellent work done by Dr. Chubb in Colaba in connection with the plague. No matter what their difference in religious and social customs might be, if people have the interest of the city at heart they can unite and work for the common weal, and this Dr. Chubb had shown by the great tact and judgment with which he directed the house-to-house invitation of the justices of Lower Colaba. Dr. Chubb having responded to the toast in a neat little speech the European guests were all garlanded and departed amidst the cheers of the assembly. Later on Mr. Cowasjee Mehta, of the Bombay Post Office, and president, Parsee Club, proposed the toast of Dr. and Mrs. Chubb on behalf of the Parsee guests. The guests left at a late hour in the evening after partaking of an excellent repast.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 25th May, 1897:

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balances at Head Office	25,72,291	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,97,591	do.
Other Deposits	17,01,952	do.
Post Bills	1,77,06	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2,71,831	Dec.
Loans	4,80,328	do.
Amounts of Credit	8,96,875	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,31,673	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	25,71,987	do.
Do. at Branches	16,34,363	do.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at 168 registered office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Dharamsey Soondardas presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

With their twenty-second annual report the directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th September 1896, showing Rs. 77,287-1-2 as profit, including the balance of Rs. 09-4-10 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors now purpose to divide as under:—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 101 per share absorbing, Rs. 34,800-0-0, to augment set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and Building account, Rs. 42,000-0-0, and to balance to next year's account, Rs. 124-1-2. Total Rs. 77,287-1-2. The directors are pleased to say that at all stations the Company has now this year a combination arrangement for a joint working with other press and ginning factories, and they now fully trust that in the year to come the Company will be able to show equally a satisfactory result. The directors have, however, with a view to increase the earning power of the Company, purchased a large tract of land with a ginning factory at Akola and have since erected on the said tract, a press factory also. Both these press and ginning factories are now in full working order and an arrangement has been made to work the former under a combination there. It is with extreme regret the directors announce the death of one of their colleagues Mr. Vandrawandass Parshotamdass, who, as a director and latterly as a chairman, was connected with the Company for many years past, and who rendered valuable service and gave sound advise in matters affecting the interests of the Company. Messrs Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett and Gordhandass Cursandas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to confirm an appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, made as an additional director on the board and have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report together with the audited accounts and balance sheet, referred to the irreparable loss the company had sustained by the death of Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotamdas, who had been connected with the company for many years. The report was then adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share was declared payable to the registered shareholders on and after Thursday, the 3rd proximo. The appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, as an additional director was confirmed. Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett and Gordhandas Cursondas, who retired by rotation, were reelected directors of the company for the ensuing year. Messrs Framji Temoolji and Tribhovandas Venidas were reappointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty third annual ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held immediately after the conclusion of the proceedings of the new East India Press Company, in the same offices, Mr. Dharamsey Soondersdas presiding. The chairman moved the adoption of the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their 23rd annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts an ex'd for the year on ling 31st December last, showing the transformation to net profit including Rs. 1,43-11-10 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the Directors purpose to divide as under:—To amount absorbed in payment of an additional interim dividend at Rs. 100 per share and Rs. 25 per quarter shares for the half year ending 30th June, 1897 Rs. 50,000-0-0. Amount now purposed to be divided at Rs. 150 per share and Rs. 37-8 per quarter shares for the second half year ending 31st December, 1896, absorbing Rs. 60,000-0-0. Amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and Building account Rs. 1,000-0-0. Bonus to Company's employes Rs. 3,000-0-0, and to balance to next year's account, Rs. 124-1-2. Total Rs. 2,21,24-1-2. The new ring spindles with their preparatory machinery, which were alluded to in the last report, have all been erected and are now in full working order. The Directors regret to announce the death of one of their colleagues Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, who in connection with the Company as their Calcutta agent was of a very long duration and whose advices were always sound and valuable in matters concerning the affairs and interest of the Company. Messrs. Gokuldass Narranjee and Lukmidass Waljee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to confirm an appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, made as a director on the board, and, have to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 120 per share for the half year ending the 31st December last therefore be fore, payable to the registered shareholders on and after Thursday, the 3rd proximo, a dividend of Rs. 100 per share having already been paid for the preceding half year. Messrs. Gocaldas Naranji and Lukmidass Waljj, who retire by rotation, were re-elected Directors of the company. The appointment of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Sett as a Director was confirmed. Messrs. Framji Temoolji and Tribhovandas Venidas were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

DHURUMPORE STATE.

MR. R. I. MOORE, the Collector of the Surat District and the Governor's Agent, paid a visit to this d'pend ency in the early part of last week. The Maharaja and the Prince, together with the State officials, went out to receive the Agent, in whose honour a salute of seventeen guns was fired. Mr. Moore put up in the Durbar's bungalow, where the Maharajah, the Prince, and officers of the State paid an official visit, during the course of which views affecting the administration of the state were exchanged. Afterwards otto of roses, flowers, garlands, and bouquets were distributed. The Agent paid a return visit the same evening, when the Durbar Palace was brilliantly illuminated, and some theatrical entertainments were improvised in honour of the occasion. After spending a very enjoyable hour or two Mr. Moore returned to his bungalow.

For some time past a large tigress had been making sad havoc among the cattle in the neighbourhood of the village of Luveri, and spreading terror among the residents in that locality. Mr. Moore, in company of the Maharaj Shri Jasvant Singh Gaedar, went out the following day in the jungle in pursuit of the brute. In a short time he succeeded in killing her, and returned home the same evening about seven o'clock. The tigress measured ten feet in length. Mr. Moore expressed himself highly pleased with the Durbar for giving him an excellent opportunity of enjoying a day's sport with the wild animals in the jungles, in which tigers abound.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee, the Maharajah of Dhurampore has arranged to give two days' holiday to all the officers in his State, namely, on the 21st and 22nd June next. His Highness will hold a Durbar. Illuminate all the public offices and bazaars, fire-works will be let off, a public feast will be given to all the residents of the town, prizes and sweets will be distributed among the boys and girls of the several local schools, arrears of land revenue will be abandoned, debtors in the civil jails will be liberated, a tower will be erected in a public place in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, a salute corresponding to the age of the Queen-Empress will be fired, and finally an address printed in letters of gold, and placed in a silver casket, will be despatched to Her Majesty.

DACOITY IN CAMBAY STATE.

EARLY in the morning of the 15th instant, writes a correspondent, Mr. Balkrishna Purshottam was robbed of property worth about Rs. 500, by a gang of some ten dacoits, on the borderland of Nadhalpur, a village in the Cambay State. Through the exertions of the Cambay police, and especially its Foujdar, Mr. Sardarkhan, much of the property has been recovered. Mr. Sardarkhan was a tandar in the Cambay Police on Rs. 16, but by his bravery and activity he has in a very short time risen to the post of the chief constable, a post next to the State Inteadent. Two of the dacoits too, appear to have been apprehended. No small praise is due also to the Superintendent Rao Saheb Motishanker, who belongs to the British Police, and whose services are lent to the State.

IN writing on the loan raised in Turkey and Greece by the war and the prospect of the successful Power seeking to be recompensed, the City Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* points out how Turkey stands with regard to her indebtedness to Russia in connection with the war twenty years ago. The indemnity, says this authority, was originally fixed (in 1878) at £T35,000,000, and as the £1 Turkish is equal to ten-elevenths of the £1 English, this represents nearly thirty-two millions sterling. In March of last year the total was still as much as £T31,200,000, and it is doubtful whether any reduction has been made since then. The Ottoman Government un'ertook to pay annually £T350,000 from the Congress of Berlin, but she has got into arrear, and now, in order to make up, engages to pay £T450,000; but how this is to be done under present conditions is a mystery not easy to solve. We believe the amount of arrears outstanding is £T720,000.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LD.,

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting was held at the Company's Office, Hummum Street, Fort, on Saturday at 3 p. m. The directors' Report with the Accounts made up to 28th February were received and adopted. The following are extracts for the report:—

It is with more than usual pleasure that the directors of the above society submit this their eleventh report to the members of the society. The pleasure is enhanced by the feeling that the society has now been successfully reorganized, and that the reorganization has resulted in placing it on a sound and satisfactory basis. The period embraced in this report which extends from the 1st March 1896 to the 28th of February 1897, can best be divided into two periods, the first from the 1st March to 8th July, being unfortunately retrogressive, as the working of the society was then reduced on the old principle of collecting payments from members whenever a death occured; and the second from the 9th July to the end of the year under review, when the present and more satisfactory order of things was inaugurated, whereby members have to contribute monthly according to the tables prepared, which definitely fix the amount of the monthly contributions. Before proceeding further, the directors and secretaries wish to take this opportunity to thank those of the members who assisted so zealously in bringing about this most desirable change, and which is now working quite satisfactorily, and they feel sure that in so doing they are only echoing the feeling of the whole body of those whose names appear on our rolls. During the first of these periods when the old regime was in force, the directors must confess that things were far from satisfactory, and the results were most unfavourable. The keen competition of similar societies to which we have often referred in former reports, as being worked on decidedly question able lines, also subjected our society to much unfavourable comment. The result was that cessations became very numerous, and had it not been for the timely alterations in our Articles, the Plague which followed would undoubtedly have made the society's existence altogether impossible. As stated in last year's report, the new scheme was adopted at a general meeting of the members on the 15th February 1893. The solicitors of the society having deemed it necessary afterwards to take counsel's opinion as to the best means of carrying out the new scheme, and the same having been obtained and submitted to the directors at their meeting held on the 11th March 1893, the secretaries were instructed to place the matter in the hands of the society's solicitors with a view to take the necessary steps as advised by counsel.

A new memorandum and Articles of Association were accordingly drafted to suit the requirements of the new scheme and they were submitted for adoption at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 18th April, and again for confirmation at another meeting of the members held on the 16th May. The new memorandum and articles were then formally registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock companies, but not before a notification stating the proposed changes had been circulated amongst the members of the society and advertised in the public and Government papers, whereby the members were given the opportunity of opposing the proposed alteration if they wished so to do. As no members however were averse to the proposed alterations, the amended articles and Memorandum of Association were duly registered on the 9th day of July last, and a set of the amended tables by which the society is now governed was posted to all the members. From the 9th of July therefore, the society commenced work on the new basis and was transformed into what we may now consider a modest Life Insurance Company somewhat on the usual lines for the business of transformation also proved could not be successfully carried out without some difficulties arising, and in order to close the old account of death calls, the directors were obliged to ask the secretaries to issue a call note for all the agents and details which had happened up to the 9th July and for which no calls had been already made.

Although the secretaries allowed the payment of this call to be made in several instances by convenient instalments, the directors regret that a number of members could not be induced to pay up the call and retain their membership, although the new system came into force from the 9th July. To members who were not called upon to pay any contribution for July, the subscription under the new system having only been collected from the month of August 1896, your directors having decided to pay all claims which might arise for deaths happening between the 9th and 31st July, out of the funds in hand, were able to do so entirely. Only one death has ever happened during that interval, and this was only a 4th class death and was met out of the funds as aforesaid. Although your directors have in this report congratulated you on the satisfactory results of the reorganization of the society, they regret that there is no doubt that the unfavourable reputation which the society has formerly enjoyed in Bombay has been very prejudicially affected by the bubonic plague. It is more unfortunate that the plague made its appearance amongst us soon after the introduction of our new system, and no surprise need therefore be felt when the mortality which ensued that the number of deaths amongst our members, should have much exceeded the estimated average. It is much to be regretted that this should have occurred during the first experimental working year of new system which unfortunately must therefore show an unexpected by bad beginning and compel the society to have recourse to the guarantee fund.

The name of the society has been under the new Memorandum and Articles altered and the society is now known by the name of the "Mutual Provident and Guarantee Society Limited." The accounts of the old society have been closed and all the funds of the old society have been transferred to the new company, which began its operations with a guaranteed capital of Rs. 40,018-7-2 as shown in the accounts subjoined hereto. The second balance sheet and revenue account, marked respectively C. and D. deal with the transactions effected by the Society under its new rules, and extends over a period of 7 months, viz, from the 1st August 1896 to 28th February 1897. The revenue and profit and loss account during the latter period of 7 months show a deficit of Rs. 5,999-11-1, and considering there have been 17 deaths from the bubonic plague at Bombay, and Poona and their environs over and above the estimated average, the result cannot be said to be anything but satisfactory. Had it not been for this exceptionally heavy mortality, the directors think the society would have been able to make an appreciable addition to its original Capital. During the period under review there were only 56 members admitted to the society, 15 of those however were admitted before, and 41 after the new system came into operation. Out of the total new members admitted, 38 are males and 18 females. The number of members struck off the rolls during the year has been 241; of these 202 had been struck off before and 39 after the present system came into force, and 4 owing to deaths, 190 for having failed to pay their death calls to the old society, and 5 for having failed to pay their monthly contributions. The number of deaths which took place before the 9th July last had been 12, and after that date to the end of the year (viz., 28 February 1897) 34, but of this 17 were from plague.

MADRAS THEOSOPHISTS AND THE SULTAN.

AT a meeting held on May 26 at the premises of the Theosophical Society, Madras, an address to the Sultan of Turkey was adopted: In the course of the address, the authors who sign themselves "The Hindus of Southern India," say:—

To his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey.

May it please Your Most Gracious Majesty.—We the Hindus of Southern India humbly crave permission to approach Your Imperial Majesty with words of heartfelt congratulation on the splendid success that has attended the Turkish arms in the ever-exciting Turko-Greek War. Ever since its commencement we have been watching with no ordinary degree of interest the progress of the War and day after day have we been gladdened by the highly cheering Telegraphic Summary of the events of War. It is further highly gratifying to learn the remarkably humane way in which Your Majesty's army behaved towards the inhabitants of the subjugated country and in our humble opinion such conduct of Your Majesty's worthy soldiers and more particularly of Your distinguished Generals deserves the admiration and respect of the whole civilised world. We all earnestly hope and pray that before many days have elapsed the war will be brought to a successful termination and that Your Imperial Majesty will be able to dictate your own terms of peace and that the Greeks will profit by the lesson that your Most Gracious Majesty has taught them—

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C. A. KINCAID,
for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Mahableshwar, 20th May, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills amounting in all to 15½ lakhs, were made in London yesterday at enhanced rates, of which 5 lakhs were on Calcutta at Is. 2 15-32d. and the same amount on that metropolis at Is. 2½d.; 5 lakhs on Bombay at Is. 2 17-32d., and ¢ lakh on Calcutta at the same rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at Is. 2 1-16d.

Save in Rupee Securities which advanced 3-16 per cent. to £61 13-16, there was no change in London in the financial quotations, Consols remaining at 113 9-16; Paris Exchange on London at 25·10 fcs.; French Rentes at 103¾; Indian Sterling Loan at 118¼; Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight at 1 per cent., and on 6 months' sight, Indian Bank Bills at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver was still quoted at 27 9-16d. per oz., but was ¼ cent. higher in New York at 60¼ cents per oz., with an advance to the same extent in demand Exchange on London at 4·87 dollars.

Consols have to-day declined 1-16 per cent. to 113¾; and the Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight to Is. 2 9-32d., an advance of 7-32d. on the previous rate. Bar Silver is 1-16d. higher at 27⅜d. per oz., and is unaltered in New York at 60¼ cents per oz., Exchange on London being also unchanged at 4·87 dollars; while Paris quotations, as well as those for Rupee Securities and Indian Sterling Loan, are given at yesterday's level.

A drop of 1-32d. took place in Liverpool yesterday in spot prices of Dhollera, Ooma, and Bengal descriptions of East Indian Cotton. Egyptian Fair Brown remained at 4¼d. Middling Americans also showing no change at 4 1-8d. per lb. In American Arrivals no alteration was reported; and the Liverpool Cotton market at closing was quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales and the Imports 1,000 bales; the Manchester market was quiet.

For the week ending yesterday the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were 40,000 bales, as against the same quantity sold during the previous week, but the amount forwarded to Consumers was 7,000 bales more at 59,000 bales. The week's Imports fell off 24,000 bales, at 40,000 bales; and the total Stock was 27,000 bales less, and stood yesterday at 1,125,000 bales.

Cotton has to-day been a quiet market in Liverpool, and prices, both spot and for arrival, are unchanged all round. The Sales for the day amounted to 5,000 bales, and the Imports to 3,000 bales. Surats have been dull, and Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

The Receipts of Cotton at the U.-S. Ports totalled 2,000 bales yesterday, compared with 2,700 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 9,500 bales the year before. Ready Mid.-Uplands continued to be quoted at 7¾ cents per lb., while Futures for August declined 4 points to 7·41 cents, and for December 3 points to 6·71 cents per lb.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands has to-day fallen in New York 1-8 cent, to 7 5-8 cents per lb. August Futures have recovered 4 points, 7·15 cents, being quoted, and December 3 points at 6·74 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales, going against 2,300 bales in 1896, and 1,500 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,210,000 bales compared with 8,150,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Locally, there has to-day been hardly any business done in Cotton on account of European buyers and the Mills are purchasing only to a small extent. Prices are nominally Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower for ready Cotton, and for forward buyers are offering to sell New Bengals at Rs. 162, and Broach at Rs. 211 per candy, but there are no purchasers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are very dull, and no fresh business is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,226 bales.
Wheat	4,445 cwts.
Linseed	3,211 "
Rapeseed	14,900 "
Gingellyseed	1,510 "
Poppyseed	4,381 "
Castorseed	6,121 "
Rice	11,108 "

FREIGHTS remain unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened weak in tone at Is. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a good demand, for both ready and forward, and during the day rates declined, till at the close Is. 2½d. was the best obtainable. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 2 ½d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 2 ½d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 2 17-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	Is. 2 5-8d. "
Francs do.	153 ½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, with opening rates given at 103 1-8 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 103 7-16 for next month's Account, from which a decline took place of ⅛ per cent. in the former position; for 3 per Cents 97 is quoted.

SHARES.—There has to-day been an advance in Bank of Bengal of Rs. 30; and one of Rs. 35 in Britannia Mill's, Rs. 20 in Standard, and Rs. 5 in Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London—28 bales wool, Jeena Vallee; 35 bales wool, J Valley; 28 bales wool, A M Latiff; 13 bales wool, N Cassoomjay and Co; 14 bales wool, S Jamnahomed; 38 bales wool, Rustomjee Bhojee; 69 bales wool, A M Latiff; 20 bales wool, N Cassoomjee and Co; 31 bales wool, and 23 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales wool, Rajee Sewjee.

Rufford Hall s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Neptune s—159 bales cotton, and 700 cwt buffalo horns, Prior de Saone and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed, Owen and Okell; 8,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thorndale s—4,000 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Heronspool s—4,020 cwt castorseed, Finlay and Co.

Methly Hall—2,040 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Rufford Hall s—910 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—920 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Neptune s—220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 2,947 cwt myrabollams, Jurjee Govindjee; 3,999 cwt linseed, 12,257 cwt poppyseed, 2,01 cwt castorseed, and 8,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—51 bales cotton, M M Essobhoy.

Letimbro s—100 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st May, 1897.

1. The Annual Distribution of Regimental and Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association Prizes will take place on Saturday the 5th June at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, H. E. Lord Sandhurst Governor of Bombay will make the distribution.

The whole Corps will parade that night at the Club at 8 p.m. Dress.—Full dress without putties. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1897, on 1,67373 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,10,000	1,000	3,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	113	3	219
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	21,11,469	45,62,608	913	66,95,061
Total for 19 weeks	22,24,469	48,02,608	97,631	67,71,061
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,510	2,80,354	5,722	4,31,541
Per mile of Ry. do.	86	168	3	258
Total to corresponding date do.	30,33,532	55,98,516	1,22,616	88,49,559

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 65,541
Ditto to date.....,, 15,78,491

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WHYTE—May 7, at 49, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the wife of Captain C. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—DEAN—April 24, at St. Michaels and All Angels, Stoke Newington, Sydney, H. Moore, second son of Moore, Esq., to Elenor Elizabeth Dean, second daughter of E. J. Dean, Esq., late of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CURLING—May 11, at Portslown road, W., Captain William Curling, R. N., late of the P. and O. Company, last surviving son of the late John Curling, of Offley Holes, Hitchin, aged 79.

ERSKINE—May 9, at Tunbridge Wells, Emily, widow of William David Erskine, Madras Cavalry, aged 78.

FORSTER—May 9, at Dollar, Olive Edith, wife of Major Jean Hartop Forster, 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Regt.

SCOTT—May 6, George Gilbert Scott, M.A., F.S.A., Architect, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., aged 67.

TAYLOR—May 3, at Pisa, Italy, Marion Emma, widow of Colonel Frederick Sherwood Taylor, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STEVENSON-MOORE—May 25, at Mayurbunge, Tirhut, the wife of C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

WHITE—May 21, at Ridsore, the wife of Charles Arthur White, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TALBOT—MASON—May 24, at Church of the Sacred Heart, Durumtollan, John Michael Talbot, to Minnie Nobie Mason.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897.

IT is strange at first sight that difficulties should be raised both at Constantinople and at Athens to the mediation of the Powers with a view to peace. Not less strange is the declaration of the Ambassadors to the Porte that they do not object to the conclusion of an armistice, "and that they will take steps at Athens with a view to that object." An armistice for fifteen days was concluded on the 20th May, and since then the Sultan has intimated his willingness to prolong the armistice indefinitely. Possibly the Note of the Ambassadors has reference to this indefinite prolongation, which might very easily lead to an equally indefinite prolongation of the occupation of Thessaly by the Turkish Army. In this connection it is well to recall that on the 9th May a semi-official note published in Paris stated that the Ottoman Government would not consent to an armistice, as it did not wish to afford the Greeks an opportunity of reorganising their forces under the pretext of conducting negociations for peace. It was added that diplomatic circles agreed in regarding the continuance of hostilities as the surest way of preventing pourparlers from dragging on, and of arriving at a result in conformity with the object in view. This authoritative note first announced that the Greek Cabinet had asked the mediation of the Powers, and all except Germany had promised their services. It went on to state that there was reason to believe that Germany would—as she has done—join in the mediation, and that, according to information "from a good source," the Sultan would in no way show himself uncompromising, but would display a conciliatory spirit; he would not withdraw from the promise he had made to grant Crete autonomy, and it was understood that the indemnity he expected would not be excessive. His Majesty, it was stated, will ask for a slight rectification of the frontier of merely strategic value, so that Turkey should obtain the summits of the mountains on the eastern portion of the frontier of Thessaly. This clear and definite statement of the terms at that time asked or expected by the Sultan, must have been based on information obtained from his Majesty himself. The Sultan found, however, that he had to reckon with the influence of the military party, enhanced as it was by the eclat of the decisive victories obtained in the war. The conditions soon assumed remarkable proportions; the cession of Thessaly, an indemnity of from six to seven millions, the abolition of the Capitulations, and the surrender of the Greek Fleet were demanded. The Emperor William strengthened the resolve of the Porte to insist upon more onerous terms.

The Sultan has cordially thanked the German Emperor for his generous support which enabled him to maintain the rights of the victor. The Turkish Ambassador in Vienna put the matter very plausibly, stating that there must be some visible evidence of the fact that the Turks had been victorious and not the Greeks. What form the recognition should take is a secondary consideration, and, as his Excellency diplomatically expressed it, in view of the friendly disposition of the Sultan and the desire of the European Powers to assist King George in rescuing Greece from a difficult position, it might be easy to persuade the European Cabinets almost to leave the nature of it to the Greek Government. The real meaning of this is that the pressure brought to bear upon Greece by the presence of an overwhelming army in Thessaly within easy reach of Athens, must compel the Greek Government to accept any conditions which the Powers do not oppose. This politic Turk pointed out to the correspondent of the *Standard* that France, one of the greatest Powers of Europe, had to cede two Provinces and pay an immense war indemnity, while Thiers and Jules Favre in vain implored the moderating influence of other Powers. Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain, have had to acknowledge defeat, and small countries like Denmark and Servia have been compelled to do the same. Turkey, to-day victorious, had to pay dearly for every defeat. Why should Greece be an exception to the rule? If such an injustice were tolerated, said this Turkish diplomat, it would lead to fresh massacres of Christians in Turkey. The Sultan, he declared, is willing to grant terms of a leniency without parallel. But he will be unable to concede them unless there be an outward and visible sign that he, and he alone, has been the victor. That this somewhat unpleasant intimation is not altogether without grounds is shown by the tone of the Turkish papers in dwelling on the indignities to which, it is alleged, the Ottoman Consuls in Greece were subjected on the outbreak of war. Some were stoned, one arrested and treated as a spy, others had to leave secretly without their families. While the Greek Government is disbanding the irregular troops, and sending back foreign troops, the Military Commission at Constantinople has reinforced the Army in Thessaly with 40,000 men, bringing the total strength in that Province up to 200,000. It is difficult to suppose that this is motived solely by the desire to increase the pressure on the Government at Athens. Large reinforcements have been sent to Trebizond and into Armenia. This precaution has been deemed necessary in view of the large concentration of Russian troops in the Provinces adjacent to the Turkish frontier. For some time past 100,000 men have been mobilised in the Russian Black Sea Provinces, and the Fleet and transports kept in readiness to co-operate in any movement that may be ordered. The "correct attitude" of Bulgaria during the war, notwithstanding the convention binding her to make common cause with Greece, was mainly due to the possibility that the army kept in readiness in the Black Sea Provinces might at any moment be landed at Varna. If the fortune of war had gone in favour of Greece, the destination of the army might have proved to be Volo or the Piræus. Unquestionably Russia has given Turkey powerful support for some time past, but she is manifesting a desire to exact a proportionate recompense. A high-placed Turkish official confessed that the Russian exigencies are so exorbitant that if Turkey were to agree to them, she would forfeit all right to consider herself a free Power. No one can suppose for a moment that Russia is massing troops on the Armenian frontier to prevent a renewal of massacres in that Province. Russia has emphatically declared that any interference by force in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire will be repugnant to the Czar, and that such interference on the part of any other Power will be equally repugnant to his Majesty. The concentration of troops on the Turkish frontier is not accounted for by any avowed object. There is, therefore, ground for considerable uneasiness at Constantinople, as well as at Athens. On the other hand, the difficulties confronting the Concert are by no means diminishing. Alike in war and in diplomacy, the Sultan has shown an unexpected vitality and resource which have not a little disconcerted the united wisdom and strength of the Powers. When they announced to his Majesty that the annexation of Thessaly was quite inadmissible, he promptly replied that he would not even discuss the question, and telegraphed to the Emperor William his thanks for having taught him how to uphold the right of a victor to demand the fruits of victory. Meanwhile, he concludes with Greece an armistice of indefinite duration, and occupies Thessaly with a force which no one Power would care to tackle. It is now recognised that, however unwelcome the prospect of a prolonged Turkish occupation of Thessaly may be, it will be very difficult to prevent it. The Powers have admitted the validity of the claim for an indemnity. The Greek Government says truly enough, that while Greece will pay whatever indemnity the Powers consider reasonable, she can only do so by withholding the payment of the bondholders. Turkey declares her willingness to accept the Greek ironclads in part payment of the indemnity. The Powers fearing that the Sultan might improve his position on sea as well he has done on land, refuse consent to the cession of the Fleet. Germany, the champion of the bondholders, whose chief home is in Frankfort, will not willingly sacrifice their interests to prevent the Sultan from obtaining the nucleus of a new navy. It is easy to understand how it comes that the prospects of mediation are not improving.

GREAT possibilities underly the transfrontier trade of India, and its expansion will best be secured by the co-operation of Government with business men. There are many ways in which Government can aid the extension of our land trade, without taking upon itself any duties which do not belong to the administrative and protective work that the State is called upon to perform. Among these the opening and protection of trade routes takes a foremost place. We are glad to find that the Government of India have recently shown themselves alive to their responsibilities in this matter, by the appointment of a special officer with staff and escort, charged with the duty of opening up and maintaining order upon the ancient but long since abandoned trade route between Baluchistan and Persia, which business is now conducted via Kabul. The work was commenced early in the year, and the time since then has been largely occupied in negotiating with local chiefs and others to ensure the peaceful transit of merchandise between this country and the Shah's dominion. In olden days commercial relations were carried on between South-eastern Persia and Sind by way of Baluchistan. Traces of ancient towns and ruins of wells, buildings, etc., are to be found along the banks of the Helmund, and go to support the view that a flourishing trade was formerly carried on. It received its death-blow from the slave raids of the Turkomans, but this has since been stopped by the Russian absorption of Turkestan. The Afghan Custom houses, however, were equally efficacious in preventing trade, but this barrier has been removed by the withdrawal of the Afghan military and custom station beyond the Helmund, which according to the arrangement come to by the Afghan Demarcation Commission is now recognised as the boundary of the Amir's dominions. The coast is, therefore, clear for a revival of trade with Persia along the old route by way of the Helmund which communicates with a rich and fertile part of Asia. Of course climatic difficulties remain. The region of Baluchistan through which the route passes is not the waterless desert that has been popularly supposed, but at its best it is scarcely a pleasant country to pass through. One part of it crosses a salt desert, the surface of which is white as snow with effervescence. Generally speaking the route consists of vast sandy tracts subject to extremes of temperature. But it is not too much to hope that the trade which outlives the exactions that mark its progress through Afghanistan will survive the climatic difficulties of the Baluchistan route. Although the Russians have rigorously discouraged the entrance of British and Indian goods into the Trans-Caspian region, via Afghanistan and Persia, the trade has been maintained, and it may be believed that it will be considerably increased when it is unfettered by fiscal and political discouragements. But when all is said and done there is no doubt that the greater part of our trade with Persia will continue to be conducted by way of the Gulf, Just as water will always find its level, trade invariably finds the cheapest route. The advantages of rapid and secure sea transport over tedious and costly land transport, effected by means of camels, are obvious, and must tell in favour of the former, whatever may be done to improve the land route.

TEN years ago, anticipating by some months the day of rejoicing in England, the celebration of the Jubilee in Bombay and other Indian cities was held towards the close of the cold season. This year, the prevalence of plague and famine in the months of February and March put any similar demonstration entirely out of the question. The plague has not quite disappeared, and the famine is still with us. These calamities have so preoccupied public thought and have made such large demands upon the generosity of the charitable, that there would be a poor chance of success if an attempt was made at this stage to raise funds for commemorating the Diamond Jubilee on a scale worthy of the occasion. The Municipal Corporation in their congratulatory address to her Majesty have expressed their profound regret that owing to the unparalleled troubles through which the city has been passing popular demonstrations to mark the day cannot take place. The Government of India, too, have pointed out to the local authorities the desirability of not gathering together large numbers of people on Jubilee day in places where the plague still exists. The assembling of immense throngs of people three weeks hence would be exposing them to dangers with the added risk of torrents of rain, for it may be hoped that the monsoon will then be fully in evidence. It would be foolish to court failure by attempting to get up a public demonstration at the present time. The loyalty of the citizens of Bombay will be none the less true and deep because, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, rejoicings on a fitting scale have become impracticable.

WHETHER it be true or not that the Greek Royal Family are virtually barricaded in the Palace at Athens, and that the Royal Yacht is ready to sail at a moment's notice, it is evident that the dynasty is in great tribulation and considerable danger. Three weeks ago the princes and even the princesses were insulted in the streets, and fears were entertained that when the defeated Army and the utterly discredited Irregulars returned to the capital, the Government would be swept away and anarchy installed, like the Commune in Paris, after the disasters of the Franco-German War. It appears that the question is being discussed as to whether the Crown Prince, who has been invited to the Queen's Jubilee, should not take advantage of the opportunity thus presented to elicit a demonstration of sympathy for the Greek cause in London. There can be little doubt that the presence of the Duke of Sparta in the procession would evoke enthusiasm for Greece amongst large sections of the British public. The son of the Sultan Abdul Hamid has also been invited to be present at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. It is much to be regretted that the chief organ of the crusade against Turkey, in which so much ink has been shed during the last year on two, should have disgraced itself by suggesting that he should be hooted in the streets if the Government does not withdraw the invitation. Of course an invitation which has been given and accepted cannot be withdrawn, and it is simply outrageous for a journal aspiring to be one of the exponents of the Liberal party, to hound on the populace to insult an invited guest of the Queen in whose honour the festival is held.

A BOMBAY Civilian, who arrived home in May, writes us chronicling the exceptional cold of that "merrie" month, of which those who attended the Royal Drawing-room had a long and bitter experience. Many of those who went through that function did not get home till seven in the evening, and some even much later. Several Anglo-Indian ladies were presented. Mrs. Basil Lang, Mrs. John Jardine, Miss Evelyn Laug, Miss Nora Nugent, and Lady Elliott, wife of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who looked superb in her diamond tiara. But, says our correspondent, the two Bombay belles, Miss Nora Nugent and Miss Evelyn Laug, attracted marked attention, and so did the Princess

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

CRISIS AT ATHENS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY IN JEOPARDY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The *Daily News* and *Morning Post* publish telegrams from their Constantinople correspondents stating that the Ambassadors of the Powers there have received cipher telegrams from Athens which state that the members of the Greek Royal Family are virtually barricaded in the Palace, and that the Royal Yacht is ready to sail at a moment's notice.

PROSPECTS OF MEDIATION NOT IMPROVING.

The prospects of mediation are not regarded as promising as difficulties are being raised both at Constantinople and Athens.

The Turks have occupied a position at Tsopanates in the neutral zone.

The Greeks have protested against it.

THE AMBASSADORS AND THE PORTE.

MAY 30.

The Ambassadors of the Powers have replied to the Note of the Porte that they do not object to the conclusion of an armistice, and will take steps at Athens with that object.

In the meantime they are of opinion that the discussion of peace conditions should begin immediately.

THE RUMOURED ANTI-DYNASTIC AGITATION AT ATHENS.

It is declared at Athens that the statements made regarding an anti-dynastic movement and dissensions between the King and his Ministers are without foundation and that order is perfectly assured.

Much discussion is taking place at Athens regarding the opportunity furnished of a visit to London by the Crown Prince who has been invited to the Queen's Jubilee.

SENTENCE ON KING HUMBERT'S ASSAILANT.

Acciarito the man who attempted King Humbert's life has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

FIRE PANIC AT THE PISA CATHEDRAL.

During a special service at the Pisa Cathedral yesterday a panic took place, which was due to a slight fire caused by the falling of a lighted taper.

Seven of the congregation were killed and seventeen injured.

THE AGGRIEVED IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Irish Party have adopted a Resolution in which they recite the grievances of Ireland, and express their determination not to partake in the Queen's Jubilee celebrations.

IRISH MEMBERS NAMED AND REMOVED FROM THE COMMONS.

In the Committee of the Commons, last night, Messrs. John and William Redmond, Clancy and Field insisting, in defiance of the chairman, in discussing the Irish financial relations upon a vote for arbours, were named and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the House.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN IMMINENT.

Reuter is informed that all Anglo-Egyptian Officers now on furlough in England have been ordered to be at their posts by the end of June, in readiness for an advance in the Soudan.

THE KHALIFA CONCENTRATING HIS FORCES.

The Khalifa is effecting a great concentration of his forces, and it is believed intends to fight to the death.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

A Japanese five per cent. loan of forty-three million yen has been issued. The price of issue is £103-12-4 per bond of one thousand yen.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

An Edict has been issued at Pekin, which sanctions a loan to be raised in Belgium, for the Hankow Railway.

DERBY SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following additional horses have been scratched for the Derby :—Royal Footman, Restored, Guerrier and Sir Sydney.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and Mysore Rifles from the control of the Government of Madras to that of the Resident in Mysore and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The affiliation of the Yercaud Rifle Volunteers with the Madras Railway Volunteers for administrative purposes has also been sanctioned.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

SERIOUS FALLING OFF IN STAPLE EXPORTS.

The figures now published show that while imports of cotton from the interior of India to the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi in March last exceeded those of the corresponding month last year by half a-lakh of hundredweights, wheat imports dropped from half-a-million to less than a lakh of hundredweights. Linseed fell from nearly a million to ninety-two thousand cwt., and indigo was represented by only 461 cwt. against three thousand in March 1896.

THE SIMLA RACES : FINAL MEETING.

On the last day of the Simla Races fine weather prevailed, and there was a fashionable gathering. The field was small except in Jubilee and Kaintu cups, but the races were all well contested.

In the Longwood Stakes Captain Apthorp's Night Alarm was first ; Major Oldworth's Little Chieftain second ; and Dr. Cunningham's La Cigale, third. It was a close race.

In the Labore Stakes Mr. Hesketh's Little Larry was first ; Mr. Stock's Princess May, was second ; and Mr. Buck's Concan, third ; won easily.

In the Jubilee Stakes, Mr. Reynold's Jingle was first, Major Sherston's Campbell and Mr. Amery's Ravensbury tied for second place.

In Kaintu Cup Mr. Stock's Princess May was first ; Mr. Hesketh's Little Larry, second ; and Mr. Lamb's Sivaman, third.

The Farewell Stakes were won by Mr. Buck's Concan ; Mr. Reynold's Hazel Minor being second ; and Captain Gibb's Comrade, third.

In the Mahasu Stakes Mr. Prendergast's Cameronian was first ; and Captain Apthorp's Wanda, second.

The Hurdle Handicap and Simla Cup fell through.

THE CHOLERA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

NO FRESH CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 30.

In all seven cases of cholera have occurred at the Fountain Hotel, and four of them have proved fatal. The remaining three are out of danger. The first person attacked was a Goanese cook, who was taken ill on Sunday, the 23rd.

No fresh case has occurred since Thursday last. The epidemic is over, and there is no further scare outside the hotel, which is now deserted.

One case of cholera has occurred in the bazaar from Satara, but it had no connection with the hotel.

The victims have been three ladies : Mrs Le Quesne and Mrs. Cooper, who are dead, while Mrs. Gosset is recovering; two cooks, one of whom is dead, while the other is well ; and two Parsees, a boy, who is dead, and a girl, who is recovering.

Apparently the disease originated in the kitchen of the hotel.

THE RAILWAY TO SIMLA.

THE CONTRACT SIGNED.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

A telegram from London, dated 28th May, states that the Kalka-simla Railway contract has been signed. It is agreed to complete the work in three years, but it may probably be finished sooner.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this evening.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	91 14-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	40,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	500	,,
,, Imports of cotton	40,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	Nil.	
,, Stock of cotton	1,125,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	19,000	,,

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE PROSPECTS IN CEYLON.

The monsoon burst, anxiously waited for, cannot be far off now, says the *Times of Ceylon*, of May 24. On Saturday evening, when a long dark line of clouds banked up to seaward followed by a short shower about midnight, it was hoped that the rains had put in an early appearance ; but the storm clouds passed away, and the temperature remained as high as ever. But May 25th—there or thereabouts—is the official date for the Big Burst, and, though it generally arrives after that date, we may expect any day now the termination of one of the most trying seasons in Colombo that the "oldest inhabitant" remembers, and an end to sleepless nights, prickly heat and other inflictions—at least for another season. The complaints as to the trying nature of the last three weeks have been universal. The weather between the two bursts is always sultry, but this year it has beaten the record. When it is remembered that, apart from personal comfort, the coming rains have never been so badly wanted on the neighbouring continent, to put an end to famine and to disease, no wonder that monsoon forecasts are eagerly scanned, and that "the weather" becomes a matter of life and death to millions instead of merely a standing topic for the Englishman's conversation.

DR. POLLEN ON THE BOMBAY PLAGUE.

Dr. JOHN POLLEN, who, as Collector of Bombay, has had close personal knowledge of the outbreak in Bombay from its early stages to its decline, during the week ending on May 15 informed the medical mind of Trinity College, Dublin, on the subject of the epidemic. In common with Surgeon-Colonel Gray, he considers that there are many points of similarity between the sanitary conditions of Bombay and those obtaining in Dublin, and he thinks it just as well that the chief cities of Great Britain should be on their guard. He said since his arrival in England he had been asked many curious questions about the plague, but perhaps the most curious (solemnly put to him by an intelligent divine) was whether the visitation was not due to the immorality of the people of India ! Dr. Pollen had to explain that this was certainly not the case ; that, so far as the evidence went, winebibbers and immoral and gluttonous persons had apparently enjoyed comparative immunity from attack. As to the exact origin of the plague—in spite of the researches of experts—we were all still very much in the dark. It had not even been shown whether the microbe (or plague bacillus) or bacterium was a cause or a consequence of the malady. There had been many theories as to the origin of the outbreak. Some attributed it to the drains, some to the grains, some to the rats, some even to cats. But it seemed to be admitted that the disease was not especively a dirt disease. Dr. Pollen inclined to the belief that it was, like influenza, mainly climatic or atmospheric. No doubt the atmosphere in some way re-acted on certain favourable conditions in the water-logged soil or defective drainage, and produced a poison which seemed to acquire a special virulence in passing through the body of rats. The most effective agents in expelling the poison seemed to be light and air, and in the last resort fire. As to the special treatment required, the medical authorities in Bombay seemed to agree that the great thing was to keep the patient quiet and to strengthen the action of the heart. Dr. Pollen described the terror with which the plague hospitals were at first regarded by the people of Bombay—and the difficulties experienced in getting these institutions into working order. It was not until the appearance of English women on the scene —and until the English Sisters of Mercy came forward that anything like confidence was infused into the native mind with regard to these hospitals. Dr. Pollen bore testimony to the good and godlike work done by these English messengers of mercy. He also combated the false report that all the native medical practitioners had fled from the plague-stricken city. This was not so. Some, no doubt, went away, but the majority stuck to their posts ; and the noble work done by Dr. Chowksey and his assistant, Pandarinath, at the Arthur-road Hospital, and by Dr. Bahadurji and many others, deserved the fullest recognition. On the whole the people of Bombay had behaved well, and with a patience worthy of all praise. Lord Sandhurst had recognised the gravity of the situation at a very early stage, and had not spared himself in his efforts to arrest the spread of the malady. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Municipality had done all that could be reasonably expected of them ; and but for the prompt action taken by them the dimensions of the outbreak would have assumed far more formidable proportions than they had done. At first there was considerable doubt as to the exact nature of the disease, but once it was pronounced "Plague" the authorities rose to the occasion. "Plague" ought always to be formally proclaimed as "Famine" is proclaimed, and there ought to be a "Plague Code" just as there is a "Famine Code," and special powers should devolve on special officers the moment "Plague" is declared.

Captain Nepean, 5th Madras Infantry, has been appointed British Consul at Pondicherry. People are inclined to congratulate the Government on his selection to the diplomatic post, for it is thought that Captain Nepean will assuredly justify his appointment at the French port. He has all the politeness and courtesy of a Frenchman, and, with his other qualities combined, will, indeed, make a valuable intermediary between the two Governments He will be greatly missed in Secunderabad, says a scribe, and, to heighten the regret felt at his transfer there is the thought of the gallant 5th going away to Raipur and Sambalpur during the next trooping season.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

Little or no interest is taken in the news from the theatre of war—if it is still the theatre of war—now that the new Government in Athens has had the courage to recall the Royal troops from Crete, nor do the unseemly recriminations with which the air of the Greek capital is darkened excite much notice. The discomfiture of the Hellenes continues to be regarded without emotion on the part of the great bulk of our people, but the first effect of Turkish rehabilitation as shown by the altered tone of the Porte towards the Powers causes misgivings not only here in London, but in Paris, and apparently also in Rome. The debate on the British Government's foreign policy of this day week was, beyond the latest information given by Mr. Curzon, scarcely more than a repetition of arguments previously brought forward. It suffered, from a polemical point of view, by the absence not only of Sir William Harcourt, but of his two principal lieutenants, Mr. John Morley and Mr. Asquith. Mr. Morley happened to be in South Wales fulfilling a political engagement, but Mr. Asquith was only in South London, and if he had thought anything was to be gained by staying to support Mr. Robson's motion he would have had no hesitation in postponing his visit to Battersea. A curious thing occurred on Monday. Mr. Morley from his place on the Front Opposition Bench asked the leader of the House if he was in a position to make any statement as to any communications that might have passed between the Greek Government and the Powers ? Mr. Balfour replied negatively, adding that it would "not be expedient while negotiations are pending to make any statements." About the same time Lord Kimberley asked a somewhat similar question in "another place," and the Prime Minister replied explaining exactly how matters then stood. Even the *Times* felt constrained to describe this "contretemps" as slightly ludicrous and to warn the Government of the necessity of keeping touch. Mr. Balfour when called upon the next day for an explanation explained that when Mr. Morley's note reached him he immediately went to the Foreign Office, but Lord Salisbury was not there and his Private Secretary did not know what had become of him. Mr. Balfour waited until it was time to go to the House, and the missing Lord Salisbury had not returned. The leading journal sarcastically observes that "in these days of telephones and boy messengers it really ought not to be impossible for members of the Cabinet to communicate with each other quickly enough to prevent such incidents from happening quite so often as they do."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

The prospects in South Africa are for the time being distinctly brighter. It is perhaps unfortunate that the official papers relating to the Drifts Question, which were published on Saturday, and disclosed the fact that we were on the verge of war in the latter half of 1895, could not have been kept in the pigeon-holes a little longer ; but fortunately they do not seem to have interfered with the good effect produced both here and in South Africa by the repeal of the Aliens Act. Whether after the Jubilee festivities are over we shall, as some anticipate, see a recrudescence of the trouble remains to be seen, but let us hope that these prophets of evil may turn out to be wrong and that nothing may occur to compel an appeal to the sword. The South African Committee has had two sittings this week, one on Tuesday and one the other day. On the previous occasion the Duke of Abercorn's cross-examination led to another collision between Mr. Labouchere and the majority of his colleagues arising out of his questions respecting the witness's holding of Chartered shares. The same difficulty occurred when the Duke of Fife occupied the witness's chair, but Mr. Labouchere was overruled, although the Duke was willing to satisfy his eager cross-examiner. The witness was very emphatic in disclaiming any previous knowledge of the raid, and he did not spare Mr. Rhodes. In reply to Sir Richard Webster, the witness said that Mr. Rhodes did not, when he came to England in February 1896, disclose to the Directors all he had told the Committee about his connection with the rising in Johannesburg. Answering Mr. Ellis, the Duke said :—"I have a great regard for Mr. Rhodes, but if I am pressed here I am perfectly prepared to say Mr. Rhodes deceived me, and Mr. Rhodes will admit it himself." He had stated in his examination-in-chief that he "deeply deplored the action of those connected with the company who mixed themselves up in this "miserable business."

PARLIAMENTARY PROLIXITY.

Major Rasch, M.P., whose name must have become familiar in India by this time in connection with the recent controversy about the health of our troops, has earned the gratitude not only of his long-suffering colleagues in the House of Commons, but of that portion of the community to whom Lord Rosebery so humorously referred in a speech he made in Edinburgh on Monday. "There are," said the ex-Premier, "many of my friends who feel that they cannot form a just opinion on all the events of the day until they read all the morning papers that are accessible to them. They rise early, they breakfast early, they begin immediately after breakfast to plod laboriously on through newspapers for hour after hour. And before their morning diet is complete there comes the whirl and rush of the evening papers, which occupy them until the evening meal." Major Rasch had the boldness to move a resolution declaring that the duration of speeches in the House of Commons has increased, is increasing, and should be abated. In an amusing speech he quoted some awful examples. There was the celebrated case of the late Mr. Biggar (peace to his ashes !) who spoke from noon until 4 p.m. Last Session Mr. Gerald Balfour made a speech lasting three hours and ten minutes ; and not many weeks ago an honourable gentleman inflicted on Mr. Speaker—nobody else sat it out—an oration the delivery of which occupied upwards of two mortal hours. Of course the greatest offenders on ordinary occasions are the superior beings who adorn the two front benches above the gangway. These right honourable windbags never think of speaking under an hour, though as a rule all they have to say could be easily compressed into half that period or less. Indeed, Major Rasch (who clearly has a not inappropriate surname) even had the courage to declare that if a Cabinet Minister could not liberate his soul in sixty minutes and a private member in fifteen, he did not know his trade and was not fit to occupy a seat in the House. Mr. Radcliffe Cooke pointed out that there are about 100 members who are the regular speakers in the House, and he suggested that to the House generally, exclusive of the front benches, 600 hours should be allotted in the Session. The speeches of every member might be recorded, and when he had occupied three hours of his time the fact should be intimated to him. Sir James Fergusson, as might be expected of such a determined opponent of change, did not think the time had come when any drastic or automatic machinery could be adopted to regulate debate ; but as a gentleman on his own side of the House reminded him, the position of the honourable Baronet always assures him a hearing, and he does not feel the inconvenience of the present system like the humble member who cannot find opportunities to express his views. Another speaker suggested that the Press was partly to blame. If an hon. member condensed his observations within 20 minutes the reporters cut down his remarks to a two minutes' speech. Thus the bore who occupied the attention of the House for a long time got some at least of his remarks reported, while the member who made a short, bright speech, without the aid of notes, was dismissed with the line—"After some observations from Mr. A. B., the house divided." On a division the motion was adopted by 85 to 24. The result was a great surprise to Major Rasch, who had expected to be counted out. The practice of reading speeches from M.S. has extended very much of late, and the Speaker of the House would, except perhaps among an insignificant minority, lose any of his well-deserved popularity if he set his face against such an irregularity.

MADE IN GERMANY AND ELSEWHERE.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent who, notwithstanding his many amiable qualities, shares with Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett the position of being the butt of Westminster, is a proud man to-day. He has long and persistently waged a crusade against the introduction to our domestic households of brushes made in Continental prisons, and last night the House of Commons by the enormous majority of 131 passed the second reading of a Ministerial Bill to put an end to this unwarranted competition with our home manufacture. Mr. Ritchie, who had charge of the measure, argued that the House, by carrying the proposal submitted on this subject by Sir H. Vincent in 1895, had committed itself definitely and without reserve to a resolution calling upon the Government to take steps at once to prevent the importation of foreign-made goods. The late Government allowed that resolution to pass without a division, but did not attempt to give effect to it either in the spirit or in the letter. They merely appointed a departmental committee, which reported that the quantity of prison-made goods imported into this country was not so great as to injure British trade generally. The present Government as in duty bound went a step further. They addressed communications to the Governments of Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany, but they were forced to the conclusion that there was no prospect of removing the grievance by means of international agreement. The Radicals below the gangway brought forward an amendment for the rejection of the Bill, and there was a lively discussion, that is to say, lively for the existing state of indifference and dulness at St. Stephens. Mr. Chamberlain championed the Bill with a fervour that elevated Mr. James Lowther to the seventh heaven, and produced among some of the Colonial Secretary's uncompromising Free Trade friends opposite no small amount of irritation. One of his points was that if these imports are not restricted by legislation it is the intention of the authorities in Germany to spread the industries in their prisons over a larger number of trades. The brunt of the attack fell upon Mr. Bryce's shoulders as ex-President of the Board of Trade, and in the continued absence through illness of Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Bryce used very strong language for such a mild-mannered man. He declared the Bill to be a sham and an imposture from beginning to end. In fact, the whole treatment of this subject had been a piece of demagogy. If the measure becomes law, as it doubtless will, the difficulty will be to find out what foreign-made goods emanate from foreign gaols and what from foreign workshops or factories.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain incidentally indulged in a pean at the prospects of Parliamentary business. His defence was not wanting in adroitness, and was evidently intended to divert attention from the election that did take place at Walthamstow and the election that did not take place at Crewe. He almost delivered a general-election speech. The Government were glad to redeem the pledges they had given. "Hon. gentlemen opposite," he observed, "cannot say after this Session that we have disappointed our friends or that we have been false to our pledges. I undertake to say that at the end of this Session, after two working Sessions, we shall have fulfilled a larger part of our programme than any Government have ever done before." However this may be, there is no doubt that from one cause or another —the preparations for the Diamond Jubilee have something to do with the matter—the work of the present Session is progressing with unexpected and almost unexampled rapidity. The result is that Parliamentarians are looking forward to a very early prorogation. Indeed, there is talk of an arrangement being come to by both sides of the House to adjourn, for the year during the week preceding Jubilee Day. The country would for all the interest that seems to be taken in what goes on in the House of Commons be perfectly satisfied if the two Houses were prorogued to-morrow. The collapse of Greece and the consequent discredit attaching to those who egged her on to war have had a restraining effect on her too ardent friends in the House of Commons, as was shown by the listless debate raised by Mr. Robson last Friday night. Of course the Parliamentary atmosphere is notoriously liable to sudden change, and something may occur to restore animation to the proceedings of the House of Commons. But at present the barometer gives no indication of the probable approach of political storms except the announcement in this morning's *Times* respecting the grievances of the Irish landlords. If what the *Times* says is correct we now see why the Marquis of Dufferin was found the other day on the same platform as the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Londonderry. It looks very much as if his lordship knew what was coming when he consented to join in putting friendly—perhaps asked for—pressure on the Government. Here is what the *Times* says in its columns of political notes :—"It is understood that the Government have come to an important decision with regard to their treatment of the Irish agricultural question. At yesterday's Cabinet Council Ministers had to consider, first, whether the demand of the Irish landlords for a commission of experts to inquire into the procedure and practice of the Land Commission in carrying out the rent-fixing provisions of the Land Acts and in valuing land under the Land Purchase Act should be complied with ; and, secondly, whether, in view of the probable abandonment for the present Session of the Agriculture and Industries (Ireland) Bill, an alternative proposal ought not to be submitted for giving to the sister isle without delay an equivalent to the relief granted in England by the Agricultural Rating Act of last year. There is reason to believe that both points were determined in the affirmative, and that an early opportunity will be taken to place Parliament in possession of the details of this, the latest development of Ministerial policy." In this connection I may mention that Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., has formally seceded from the Parnellites and intends to devote himself heart and soul in the endeavour to reunite Irish Nationalists in a single independent party.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir James Mackay has taken his seat in the Secretary of State's Council. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has arrived from the Punjab, and is also installed in one of the spacious rooms in the India Office reserved for the use of members of Council. I have received a letter from a gentleman in India asking me whether General J. J. H. Gordon, C. B., who at the commencement of the present year succeeded Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne as a member of the Secretary of State's Council, is a relative of the hero of Khartoum. I believe that such is not the case. The member of Council is a brother of General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, who some years ago was well-known in the Punjab and Bengal as an officer of the military staff and who subsequently was Military Attache at Teheran. The two brothers are absurdly alike in outward appearance, so much so, that a distinguished member of the Council, meeting Sir Thomas in the street, stopped him and congratulated him on his appointment as Sir Owen's successor ! The best of the joke is that the eminent official who mistook Sir Thomas Gordon for his brother has known them both well for years. When I heard of this curious mishap I was confirmed in a belief I have long entertained, namely, that brothers are a woeful mistake.

BOMBAYITES AT HOME.

"Jack" Melliss, as I am told the organiser of the Imperial Service Corps is called by troops of friends all over India, is, if I am rightly informed, a man whose head is not likely to be turned by praise, but he must blush every morning at breakfast when he reads the many nice things that the Press says about his visit. For instance, the *Times* gives prominence to a communication from a correspondent who, after explaining the formation and progress of the force which will be so well represented in the Royal Procession on June 22, says :—"The bringing of this splendid body of men as near perfection as is possible in so short a time has been the great object of Colonel Melliss's life since the loyal offers of the Chiefs were first made, and is a unique piece of work both in its conception and the carrying out of the same." While Colonel Melliss' many friends in Bombay will be glad to hear that so distinguished a prophet is receiving honour in his own country, civilians will be interested to learn that Dr. John Pollen is once more surprising his home-staying friends by his restless activity. He has been over in Dublin talking to the Medical Schools there about the Bombay Plague and warning the experts against shouting "*Eureka*" or allowing it to be shouted in their name before the cause of and remedy for the disease has really been found. If, as some contend, there is a widespread tendency nowadays to take specialists by force and make them kings, Dr. Pollen apparently is proof against that good or bad influence. He maintains that inoculation for plague is purely a tentative remedy or precaution. Only that and nothing more. The other day at the Industrial Exhibition prize-distribution, at Westerham, Dr. Pollen as a local resident took the place of the member for West Kent, Mr. H. W. Foster, and performed the duties of chairman with his accustomed geniality. Mr. Foster was prevented from distributing the prizes on account of scarlatina in his family, but the fact that Dr. Pollen had come from plague-stricken Bombay did not stop him from performing the pleasing function. Your lady readers may be interested to learn that among the ladies presented at the "record" Drawing Room held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday was Mrs. John Jardine, whose sponsor was Mrs. Holford Daniell, a lady well-known in London Society and whose "train teas" are almost numerously attended. A "train tea, I may mention for the information of the "male men" among your readers, is a social event of great importance in the feminine portion of the fashionable world, and as its name implies is held on Drawing Room days to give ladies an opportunity of admiring each other's "caudal appendages," if I may be pardoned for applying that description to the "creations" of Bond-street *modistes*.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Earl of Dartrey, who is succeeded by his son, the popular Lord Cremorne ; Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart. ; Mr. Edward James Stone, Director of the Royal Observatory, Oxford ; Mr. William Thomas Best, perhaps the greatest organist of our time ; the Rev. Llewelyn Thomas, well-known to old Oxonians as the Vice-Principal of Jesus College ; Mr. Walter Rivington, F. R. C. S., a distinguished graduate of London University and a prolific writer on medical topics ; Major-General Patrick Gordon, who commanded at Benares during the Mutiny ; and Major-General Robert G. H. Grant, late of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, who retired with the rank of Major-General when he was only 47, and had enjoyed his pension a quarter of a century. Dr. Vandyke Carter died of consumption. In an appreciative sketch of his career the *Times* says :—"Dr. Carter was widely known by his researches into some of the diseases, more common in hot than in temperate climates, which are produced by the growth of fungi in the living tissues ; and also by researches into the causes of leprosy and elephantiasis. He made many experiments as to the inoculability of relapsing fever ; and his treatise on this disease obtained the Stewart Pathological prize, given by the British Medical Association. Dr. Carter was an exceedingly painstaking and trustworthy observer, whose work has always stood the test of subsequent investigation ; and he was a frequent contributor to scientific societies and publications."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creary, with the overland mails of the 14th May, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bailey, Capt. C. A. — Mallen, Miss
Connell, Capt. — Morris, Mr. C.
Dawson, Mr. W. H. — Nelson, Capt.
Gosset, Mr. — Overend, Mr.
Hosie, Major — Scallan, Mr.
Hilton, Mr. — Thompson, Lt.-Col.
Lang, Capt. — Walmsley, Mr.
Jarvis, Mr. C. M. — Weir, Mrs. child and infant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Bull, Mr. S. — Mercool, Brig.-Genl.
De Perrier, Countess — Madge, Mr. E. H.
Dawkins, Major — Salisbury, Mr.
Gordon, Major — Reilly, Col.
Gratz, Mr. — Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. C. B.
Henderson, Mr.

FROM ADEN.—Swayne, Capt.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales has paid visits to the Duke of Westminster at Eaton,—taking lunch with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden before his return to town,—and to Oxford.—Princess Christian has opened the Victorian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Foreign Office vote in Supply gave an opportunity for an attack on the Eastern policy of the Government, who were upheld by a majority of 107. On Monday Mr. Balfour declined to give information as to the peace negotiations—being unaware that Lord Salisbury was giving the desired intelligence in the other House. The Necessitous School Boards Bill then passed through Committee ; and a motion to reduce the tea duty by half was rejected. On Tuesday the Police Courts Bill and the Post Office Consolidation Bill were read a second time, and the House adopted by 85 to 24 votes a resolution against the undue length of Parliamentary speeches. Wednesday's sitting was given up to the Bill extending the Irish Sunday Closing Act, which obtained a second reading by 201 to 172.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were entertained at a banquet by the Americans of London on Friday, previous to their departure for New York. Mr. Lecky spoke at the Booksellers' dinner on Saturday and the Bishop of London at the Artists' dinner on the same evening.

The South African Committee has had two more sittings. The examination of Mr. Lionel Phillips being ended, the Duke of Abercorn and the Duke of Fife were questioned as to their ignorance of the Jameson raid and the buildings in the Chartered Company.—At a meeting in London on Wednesday some startling statements were made by missionaries as to barbarities practised in the Congo Free State.

The Liquor Commission has received evidence this week relating to Reading, Halifax, and Newcastle. Objections to the Companies Bill have been urged before the Lords' Committee. Mr. Bayley, the chief critic of the Lifeboat Institution has been presenting his case to the committee charged with an inquiry into the management of the institution.

The Bishop of Worcester made a strongly Protestant speech on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read at a Church Reform meeting at Westminster, on Monday. Convocation of Canterbury met on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Iron and Steel Institute and the British Iron Trade Association have held their annual sessions this week. American competition being one of the chief subjects discussed.

Mr. Samson Fox has obtained a verdict of one farthing damages for the libels published in *Tooley* and the Judge has refused to give him costs.

The London farriers, or a large proportion of them, have struck work for more wages.

Two serious mining disasters are reported, 10 lives being lost by the flooding of a coal pit near Hartlepool, and 18 men being suffocated in a Manx lead mine.

Greece has agreed to the intervention of the Powers between herself and Turkey. The Greek army has been concentrated at Domoko, where the Greeks intend to make a decisive stand if an armistice is not concluded. Crete has not yet been evacuated by Greece. Mr. Curzon made a vigorous speech in reply to criticisms in Parliament on the policy of the Concert in regard to Crete. Further evidence has been forthcoming of the excellent behaviour of the Turkish Troops.

The Aliens Immigration Law has been repealed by the Transvaal Government in response to representations from Great Britain.

Sir Gilbert Carter delivered an address on Lagos before the Royal Colonial Institute on May 11.

Mrs. Bishop read a paper on her travels in Western China before the Royal Geographical Society on May 10.

Lord Rosebery has delivered speeches this week on Free Libraries and Golf.

Some remarkable cricket scoring has been witnessed during the last few days.

Bank rate, 2 p.c. ; Consols, 113 5-8 and 113 11-16.

Average price of wheat, 28s. 4d. ; last year, 28s. 7d.

A largely attended meeting of friends and admirers of Sir John Lambert was held in the hall of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, to consider how to commemorate in a suitable manner the services rendered by the retiring Chief Commissioner of Police to the Government and to the public. A resolution was adopted that it was desirable to commemorate Sir John's services, and a committee was appointed to give effect thereto.

THE PROPOSED RUPEE LOAN.

Mr. James H. Sleigh, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, has favoured us with the following memorandum on the proposed 3 per cent. Rupee Loan for four crores :—

Those who had recently bestowed careful thought upon the country's position, and had worked out for themselves the problems involved in its present difficulties, had confidently concluded that not only was it necessary for the Government of India to borrow—and that largely too—but that the borrowing should be in sterling only, and that Government could be trusted to avoid any step calculated to increase the existing financial strain or to further distress the depressed conditions of our commerce.

It was with considerable surprise, therefore, and with no little disappointment, that the intimation made in March last by Sir James Westland, in his Budget statement, that the Government of India contemplate the issue of a Rupee Loan for four crores was generally received. Since then it has been much discussed in both financial and commercial quarters, resulting in a distinct and unanimous disapproval.

The knowledge that such a loan is likely to be placed upon the market has already interfered with the marked tendency lately shown for all public securities to rise in value. This tendency may seem somewhat inconsistent with the present state of the money market. Yet it should be remembered that though money is exceedingly scarce the demand for trading purposes is so very small as to leave a good deal of idle money in the hands of native merchants, shroffs, and others, who are only too prone to indulge in speculative transactions in Government Paper, in the belief that it must rise after the close of our export season. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the loan is acting as a strong deterrent, to the upward inclination, as is evidenced by the fact that 3½ per cent. paper, which had risen during the past few months from Rs. 98 to Rs. 104¾ per cent. has since receded to Rs. 102½, while 3 per cent. paper (the denomination of the coming loan), which gave no response whatever to the rise, has fallen from Rs. 98 to Rs. 96½ per cent. and lies absolutely dead at the lower quotation, with many large sellers ready to pounce on any buyer who may appear on the market. The holders of 3 per cents that I have in view cannot have less than Rs. 1¼ crores to unload, and, I doubt not, they would be willing to accept a considerable reduction on the present nominal quotation if a large lot could be taken off their hands. Under these circumstances, and with the certainty that money will continue to be more or less dear throughout the year, how is it possible, I would ask, for Government to expect a successful issue to another 3 per cent. loan ? Most of the Banks and other large allottees have been unable to rid themselves of their last allotments and are still surcharged with the paper. I cannot conceive, therefore, who would be likely to tender for another such loan unless indeed, it has already been placed through private channels, or were to be offered at so degraded a price as would lower Government's present high credit for years to come. From the London and Continental markets there is no hope of relief, in face of the abandoned condition of Sterling Exchange and the ever-failing fulfilment of the currency scheme. Even now the London market has thrown back the tide of paper to the tune of Rs. 3 crores, and has never shown any disposition to take up 3's. Buyers in London have really no existence. They have no market, no quotation, and no recognition.

Supposing, however, that Government did succeed in raising the loan, in withdrawing, in fact, four crores of rupees from the already too stringent money market, what results would be likely to follow ? Money, I should say, would become so intensely scarce as to plunge the market into a state of dangerous excitement and trade into a state akin to despair ! All public and joint stock securities would come down with a run, discrediting Government and causing ruinous loss to all holding their securities. Commerce and trade being unable to move under such conditions would be brought to a dead-lock, and prosperity generally would cease to exist.

With the present outlook in the money market, and in view of the probability of our having a normal monsoon, bringing to us prospects of a good harvest and a consequent rebound in trade, nothing more than all our available capital to meet its requirements, it seems to me that Government could not pursue a more ruinous or suicidal course in the interests of the country than to stultify these hopes by a further curtailment of the reduced resources that are left to us.

Apart from the foregoing reasons for abandoning the idea of a Rupee Loan, there is yet another, which alone should be sufficient to decide Government against borrowing in rupees, viz., the greater economy of raising all the money they at present need in London, the cheapest market in the world. With the very high credit India enjoys in that market, and in view of Government's recent experience, there can be no doubt in any reasonable mind that a further loan in sterling for the equivalent of rupees four crores could be raised with ease and certainty and at 2½ per cent. interest. If skilfully managed, which I fear the £3½ millions raised on 21st instant was not, it should bring about par. The equivalent, say £2¾ millions, might with advantage be cut from Council drawings, reducing the £13 millions to be drawn for this year's Home Charges to £10¼ millions, thereby strengthening Exchange and inducing a rise probably sufficient to cover interest on the loan for some years to come.

How very different the financial position of India would have been to-day had the Government only lent themselves with resolution and intelligent vigour to the consummation of their currency reform ! Sterling Exchange, the fulcrum on which India's credit must work, would have found its resting place long ere this at the gold level, with a stable currency, regulated by an automatic supply of gold and silver coin, to support it. The 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans would have been much more largely held in Europe and would have been steady at a price relatively equal to that of the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan in London. Besides this, the country would have been in a position to meet any rupee loans the Government of India might find it necessary to raise, seeing that English investors, with nothing to fear in Sterling Exchange, would have been eager enough to tender for any rupee loan yielding 3 per cent. or over. Such stock in place of being looked upon, as at present, with disfavour in the London market would have been in active request, not only with private investors but with Banks and other Joint Stock Companies desirous of holding their reserves

period, were Government shortly after its issue to make the currency scheme effective :—

Rs. 4,00,00,000 at 1s. 2½d. would necessitate a sterling loan of	£2,416,666
Interest thereon at 3½ per cent. would amount annually to £290,416 which calculated at 1s. 2½d., would in rupees amount to	Rs. 9,99,987
Do. at 1s. 4d. do. do.	Rs. 9,66,240
Annual saving in interest	Rs. 33,747
The total saving in interest after fifteen years would amount to	Rs. 14,03,229
Proceeds of the Sterling Loan of £2,416,666 at 1s. 2½d.	Rs. 4,00,00,000
Cost of redemption, after 15 years, at 1s. 4d.	Rs. 3,62,49,000
Saved	Rs. 37,50,010
Add saving in interest by difference of exchange during 15 years' currency of the loan	Rs. 14,03,229
Add saving of 1 per cent. interest for 15 years on a 2½ per cent. sterling loan as against a rupee loan at 3 per cent.	Rs. 44,03,400
Total savings	Rs. 95,62,639

To the above total, there would fall to be added the difference in discount between a loan raised in sterling and in rupees, which is, of course, an uncertain quantity; yet for the present purpose, an estimate sufficiently near can readily be made. I think it will be admitted, by even the most sanguine believer in a rupee loan, that Government could not expect to obtain more at the present time than an average of Rs. 92 per cent, i.e., a discount of 8 per cent., while on a sterling loan, if it realized only the same rate as the last one, would bring £96 per cent., a discount of only 4 per cent. Taken roundly, this difference of 4 per cent. would mean an immediate saving of Rs. 16 lakhs, the simple yearly interest on which for 15 years at 2½ per cent. would come to Rs. 6 lakhs. Then there is to be reckoned interest at 2½ per cent. on the interest annually saved by the difference in exchange and by the difference in interest between a 2½ and a 3 per cent. loan, amounting together to Rs. 12,21,128, these items when added to the above total of Rs. 95,62,639 give a grand total of Rs. 1,29,83,758, thus :—

Total as above	Rs. 95,62,639
Add Interest on interest saved	„ 12,21,128
„ Discount saved on loan	„ 16,00,000
„ Interest on Discount	„ 6,00,000
Grand total saved	Rs. 1,29,83,758

being more than 32 per cent. on the loan.

Surely this estimated result should be sufficient to make Government pause and enable them to overcome any scruples they may have in the matter, as well as to stimulate them to the resolute application of the forces they unquestionably possess for bringing about the immediate fulfilment of their currency scheme. But even were the scheme not to mature till the fifteenth year of the loan's existence the profit of Rs. 16 lakhs on its issue and Rs. 37,50,010 on its redemption alone be sufficient inducement to raise it in sterling in place of in rupees.

It is to be hoped that the Government of India will give their immediate and most serious consideration to the matter, and that they will not hesitate to abandon, with the least possible delay, a step that would unquestionably bring the country into ruinous trouble, when they can so easily obtain all the money and more than they want on easier terms, and with better results to India's financial conditions, than by any loan they could possibly raise in India.

If Government do resolve to abandon the idea of a rupee loan, it would only be fair to the market and to the holders of their paper that intimation of the fact be given without delay. To do this would at once give relief and a buoyant feeling to the market and would besides brighten the general outlook greatly.

Bombay, May 29.

WEDDING IN A NOBLEMAN'S FAMILY AT HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

His Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung Shamshirul-Mulk Bahadoor, Chief of Shahr and Mukalla's grandson, Saleh bin Galeh, was married to Nababadi of the late Nawab Hasan Pookhan Bahadur, on the 23rd instant. The palace at Nawpalli was very richly decorated and illuminated. The guests were cordially received by Prince Omer bin Awad, his Highness' son, on the occasion of several parties given by him in honour of the event. The wedding procession, which started from the palace on Sunday night, was more than a mile in length and was accompanied by his Highness the Nizam's troops, "Tonkeetey Rawan," etc. The nobles accompanied the procession on elephants numbering about fifty. Both sides of the public road leading to the bride's palace, which is about two and a-half miles from the bride groom's palace, were also nicely illuminated and fire-works were let off on a large scale. The marriage ceremonies commenced from the 14th instant, and will last for six days more. Thousands of people were gathered to see the procession, which was a spectacle well worthy of the occasion.

THE TIGER ACCIDENT IN NIMAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Bezar Times*, from Khandwa, on the 19th May, gives the following description of the accident by which Lieutenant Marshall, of the 24 the Punjab Infantry, lost his life :—

This young officer was on a shooting excursion to this district nearly two months ago, but did not much more game during that period. While out on the 1st instant, he found two tiger cubs and shortly after a tigress. He fired at the latter and wounded her when she turned tail and bolted, but like so many other unfortunate sportsmen he went after the tigress when she suddenly emerged from some shrubbery and made for him. He fired two shots and made for home. The first shot missed her and in the twinkling of an eye she was on the unfortunate young officer mauling him in the most ferocious manner. Lieutenant Marshall's servant, who followed him seeing what was happening waited for a little while until he could fire at the animal without incurring the risk of hitting his master. The opportunity was afforded when the tigress fled and gave the tigress her quietus, but Lieutenant Marshall was badly injured, having been bitten in both thighs and in the forearm, and scratched on other parts of his body. A stretcher was improvised and the young officer carried to the Kirkham Railway station, a distance of 3½ miles whence he was brought into Khandwa at 1.30 p.m., by the passenger train and was immediately attended to by Dr. Quayle, Civil Surgeon of Khandwa, who did everything in his power for the poor young fellow, but yesterday he died from loss of blood and exhaustion, and was interred in the little cemetery here at 6.30 p. m.

The residents of Khandwa turned out in as large a number as possible to form the funeral procession, and the burial service was read by Mr. L. H. Butcher, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway Company.

Although the young officer in question was not generally known in this station much sympathy is felt for his untimely end.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following is the result of the Revolver Match No. 22, of the B. P. R. A., commonly known as the "King Harman" Cup, open to teams of three British Officers of all native regiments :—

	Pts.
1. Second Battalion 5th Gorkhas	131
2. 24th Punjab Infantry	119
3. 2/4th Gorkhas (1st team)	109
4. 19th Punjab Infantry	103
5. 42nd Gorkhas	102
6. 2/4th Gorkhas (2nd team)	77
7. 5th Punjab Infantry	72

This is the second year that the cup has been won by the 2/5th Gorkhas, last year it was won by the 2/4th Gorkhas.

An American traveller writes as follows of Madras "boys :" My firm impression is that we have nothing to pity the 'poor boy' for, since he is well able to take care of himself and far from being the willing slave and innocent machine his placid and unemotional features proclaim him to be to the uninitiated; he is an astute schemer with a disguised wide-awakeness that lulls your suspicions and leads you to believe that you also have, as I heard a lady say the other day she had, "a treasure of a 'boy,' so honest and reliable," that I felt quite kindly to the "poor down-trodden creature." If you will accommodate yourself to that lady's ideas, then I predict your boy will be—for him—wealthy in six months, and you will not be barrened with silk handkerchiefs, cigar scissors and other toilet articles that one likes to have round his room, as they will have melted into as many annas as your reliable boy can snap.'

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Ward			Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba		0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba		0	0	
	Fort, Southern		0	0	
	Fort, Northern		1*	0	
	Esplanade		0	0	
B	Mandvie		4	1	17
	Chuckla		0	0	
	Gomarkhari		1	0	
	Dongri		0	0	
C	Market		0	0	16
	Dhobi Talao		0	0	
	Panaswaly		0	0	
	Bhuleshwar		1	0	
	Khara Talao		3	0	
	Kumbharwada		0	0	
D	Khotwady		0	0	5
	Girgaum		0	0	
	Chowpatty		0	0	
	Walkeshwar		0	0	
	Mahalakshmi		1	0	
E	Mazagon		1	0	17
	Tarwady		0	0	
	Second Nagpada		0	0	
	Ramatipura		0	0	
	Tardeo		0	0	
	Byculla		0	0	
	First Nagpada		0	0	
F	Parel		0	1	6
	Sewri		0	0	
	Sion		0	0	
G	Mahim		0	0	4
	Worli		0	0	
	Worli Division		0	0	4
	Non-Resident & Unknown		0	1	
	HOSPITALS.				
	Grant Road		0	1	5
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	1	
	Hindu		0	1	
	Nizampura		0	1	
	Bhattia		0	1	
	Total		12	8	79
	Total to date		12,430	10,582	

* From Cutch Mandvi.

The total mortality for Sunday was 67; fresh plague cases 7, and deaths from plague 5. Four cholera attacks were registered, but none proved fatal.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' EMPLOYES.

Information was given by Messrs. Ralli Brothers of a case of fever having occurred in the office hamals quarters. The case was removed to Worli without their knowledge. All the office hamals residing on the premises, about 25 in number, were examined, and three of them being found to have a temperature of 100 deg. were removed to the Modikhana observation camp.

THE HOSPITALS.

The Falkland Road Hospital was closed on Saturday. The patients remaining were discharged cured.

In the Arthur Road Hospital 32 persons are lying suffering from infectious diseases as under :—Bubonic plague, 15; cholera 1; chicken-pox 5; measles 1; and small-pox 10.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The report for Friday shows that seven more persons were admitted into the Motykhana camp, while 35 persons having concluded their term of quarantine were allowed to go into the town. On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, the total number of persons detained under quarantine in this place was 354. In Waribunder camp 13 additional persons were admitted, and 30 having remained there for the required number of days were allowed to go, leaving a balance of 223 in the camp. In the pilgrims' camp at Mallet Bunder 28 admissions and 12 discharges were made during the day. One pilgrim being attacked with plague was sent to the Grant Road Hospital. There were 29 remaining in the camp. At Narelwaty no new admissions were made, but 5 persons were permitted to go into the town, which reduced the number of occupants to 224. In Reay Road Hospital no new admissions were made, but 36 discharges left a balance of 185 persons.

Until 6 a.m. yesterday, the camps contained :—Narelwaty 224, Reay Road 185, Modykhana 108.

INSPECTION ALONG THE COAST.

General Gatacre visited Panvel, Alibag, and other places along the coast, on Saturday, with a view to make a general inspection and see for himself the plague arrangements made there by the executive officers.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE BUNDER.

The number of persons examined at the docks and bunders, on their arriving into Bombay, by sea, was 81,254 during the month of April. In addition to this the Medical Officers also examined 1,76,272 native sea-men including khurvas, lascars, tindals, etc., on board the native boats, crafts, etc. lying in the harbour.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins informed the Plague Committee by a telegram on Saturday that 267 persons were lying under treatment in plague hospitals. The total mortality for the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. that morning was 45, out of which 26 were plague deaths, 8 in the town and 18 in the hospital.

THE MOHURRUM PROHIBITED AT POONA.

Under Rule 20 of the Rules framed by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council under the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, Mr. Lamb, the Collector and District Magistrate of Poona, has, with the permission of the Commissioner, Central Division, issued a notification prohibiting all processions and assemblies in connection with the forthcoming Mohurrum, as a precaution against the spread of the outbreak of bubonic fever.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

In No. 1 district one J. P. inspected 34 houses, but no plague case was discovered. In No. 2 district twelve Justices inspected 295 houses and no case was found. In No. 3 district eight Justices made the house-to-house inspection and 124 houses were visited at Mandvie, 29 at Chuckla, 73 at Umerkhadi, and 80 at Dongri. In the whole district 5 plague cases were discovered. One patient, who was found at Gurib Dass Street was sent to Lohana hospital; one was found at Daryasthan Street and being sent to the same hospital died there, one patient found at Waribunder quarantine camp was sent to Grant Road hospital. One patient found at Nowroji hill was also sent to Grant Road hospital. The dead body of a man who died of plague was found in a house at Kalyan Street. In the 4th district 100 houses were inspected by six Justices, but no plague case was found. In No. 5 district eighteen J. P.s visited 370 houses, but found no fresh case. They, however, got open twelve closed shops and cleansed the same. One of them contained 12 dead mice. No inspection was made in No. 6 district. In Nos. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 districts four, three, and three J.P.s respectively inspected 55, 80, and 105 houses, but no case was found. In No. 10 district 175 houses and part of Mahim village were inspected by five Justices but no case was discovered

CASES IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following table shows the number of plague cases lying under treatment on Friday and Saturday in various hospitals :—

Hospitals.	Friday.	Saturday.
Bhattia	4	4
Dussa Oswal	3	3
Soni Memon	1	1
Lohana	10	8
Chata Sarang	2	2
Mirpuli Vaishnav	3	3
Jain	17	16
Adamjee Peerbhoy	8	8
Grant Road	57	54
Telugu	1	1
Arthur Road	15	15
Jalal	8	8
Hindu	9	11
Port Trust	2	1
Dharavi	3	3
Parsi	6	6
Total	139	134

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. on Saturday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by road and sea were as follows. Arrivals by sea 1,565, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2740 making a total of 4305 persons. Departures by sea 1065 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,570 making a total of 3,635 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 670 persons.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 28th May to 6 a.m. 29th :—Died 1, and under treatment 9.

LOWER DAMAUN.

THE DISEASE DYING OUT.

The fatiguing work of visiting each of the hundreds of dwellings in the slums of the city was completed by Dr. Lyons at noon yesterday. Labouring under the difficulty of distinguishing the inoculated from the uninoculated, bearing in mind the reticence observed by many and, as jestingly suggested the other day by a German scientist, the ears of the inoculated had not been a little clipped to make them known, Dr. Lyons was able to discover "occurrences of plague in houses inhabited by persons inoculated against the plague" in only 73 families representing 317 inoculated and 81 uninoculated persons. Of the former 78 persons were attacked with plague and 31 died and of the latter 37 were attacked and 23 died, showing the mortality of 2903 and 978 per cent, respectively. In the afternoon yesterday the Doctor with his pro tem assistant visited places in the suburbs where people have erected mandwas and have been residing in consequence of the outbreak of the plague in the city. The people whose experience hitherto was confined to the doings of their Portuguese rulers were really struck with wonder to see how energetically and systematically, heedless of the trouble and fatigue attendant upon the task, a British officer goes to work. They talked among themselves that it is such qualifications as these that enabled the British to rule beneficently over millions of people of India.

The Doctor being made aware that the Mahomedans as a class were averse to inoculations proceeded to Ganchi Vad locality inhabited by the most orthodox Mahomedans and related in fluent Hindustani his views and experience of anti-plague inoculations with a view to induce them to take the benefit of it. He told them that while the plague was raging at Tarapore he himself went there and inoculated 500 persons of whom 200 were Mahomedans and out of that large number only one was attacked with plague and he too recovered. He told them that if they wish to be inoculated, he himself would inoculate them though one of his agents was inoculating people in the Government School. Dr. Cunha inoculated 84 on the 27th and 37 yesterday.

Yesterday's mortality was less than the minimum and went down to four.

THE FAMINE.

WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the week ending 22nd instant there was no rain in the affected districts except light showers in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, but on the 23rd idem 1 inch 02 cents. of rain fell at Bijapur. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary in the districts of Nasik, Khandesh, Satara and Belgaum, while they have slightly risen in the other districts.

The appended progress statement of relief measures shows the daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants to be 232,469 and 96,622 respectively in the week under report as compared with 272,541 and 72,408 in the preceding week. The Collector of Nasik has been authorized to start two metal collecting works as relief works, specially for the employment of the Kolis in the west of the Dindori and Nasik talukas. All famine relief works were under the orders of Government closed on the birth-day (24th instant) of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, full pay being allowed to the workers and the usual allowances or rations to dependants for that day, and it has been directed that a similar concession shall be allowed on the 21st and 22nd June next, which have been notified as public holidays on account of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty.

The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses has risen from 32,851 in the preceding week to 33,995 in the week under report. Allotments of Rs. 40,000 for gratuitous relief including village doles and of Rs. 12,000 for kitchens have been sanctioned for the districts of Sholapur and Poona respectively. The grant of additional remuneration under Section 52 (1) of the Famine Code to certain village officers of the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District has been authorized.

Additional assignments of Rs. 25,000 for takavi advances for land improvement and purchase of seed and cattle in the Satara District and of Rs. 75,000 for similar advances under Section 143 (2) of the Famine Code in the Poona District have been sanctioned. The Collectors of affected districts have been authorized to remit interest on takavi loans not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case for purchase of seed cattle or fodder when it seems to them advisable to do so, and it has been directed that as far as possible advances for seed shall be recovered from the crop grown from the seed.

THE CAUSES OF THE DECREASE IN RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, have received the following letter from Government :—

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter No. 42, dated 21st instant, I am directed to say that the reduction in the number of persons on relief works appears to have resulted mainly from the establishment of kitchens and the concentration of labour on the larger works. Out-breaks of cholera have caused some decreases but these will probably be only temporary.

2. The cash per child of relief by cooked food is greater and not less than the cash allowance. But it was pointed out by the Collector of Ahmednagar that many people came to the works merely to get the cash allowances for children, which though not perhaps excessive for those of 6 or 7 years of age are too high for the younger children, that these people did not work willingly, and that in many cases women with children were on the works while the fathers were idle in the villages. There were thus attracted to the works many persons who were in no real need of relief and who had no intention of complying with the essential condition on which relief is given to able bodied persons—that of giving a fair amount of labour in return for the wages. The number of non-working children so far from being about one-third was perhaps less than one half and in several districts about five-sevenths of the men and women employed. Kitchens were established in order to stop this abuse. The children are given cooked food according to their respective needs, and work according to their capacity is exacted from the adults, which the result that those who are not in need of relief have left. There has been no indication of the decrease being in any degree due to the caste prejudices of the better class of labourers, and every care has been taken by the employment of persons of suitable castes on the cooking and distribution of the food to avoid offence to these prejudices. Apparently the only class of people who have raised objections are Manars, who expressed a fear that the children would be poisoned, but clearly that is not a fear which could last. Through the reduction in numbers a very large saving of public money is effected.

3. Government have not authorised the application of any distance test at all. But it is required as a condition of relief to the able bodied that they should perform work where it can be suitably provided. It would clearly be a culpable waste of public funds to employ people on useless work when useful work is available. Accordingly where the breaking of metal has reached the limit of probable requirements and there is no work of railways or tanks within a reasonable distance, work of the former class are closed. There is no hardship in drafting people to works at some distance because they are maintained on the journey. It is found that people who have other resources are unwilling to go far from home, but no objection is raised by those in real need.

4. The Government Council is not aware of any reason for supposing that the severity of the system is increasing, unless it be that as the work becomes more concentrated tasks can be more effectively exacted. No information has reached Government of an objection of a Collector to any levy of fines being overruled by the higher authorities, but a method of fining by gangs to which a Collector objected was discontinued. The case in which a relief worker may be fined to such an extent as to reduce the payment below the minimum scale is distinctly set forth in the code, and there are no grounds for believing that the provision is contravened, on the other hand, it must be strictly enforced when it is applicable,—I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Yarrington Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Although the plague gives indications of dying out on the side of India on which it started, the Government of Bengal has not relaxed its vigilance so far as the province is concerned. On the contrary, by a new regulation, it has availed itself of the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act to the extent of forbidding the departure by sea from the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasore, Chandbally, False Point, and Puri of any person travelling to some port out of India who has within the preceding ten days visited a part of India believed by the Port Health Officer to be plague-infected. All vessels leaving these ports will, moreover, be subject to a strict examination by the Health Officer, who must give a bill of health specifically stating that they are free from plague. Any case or suspected case of pestilence will be at once removed, nor must the vessel leave the port until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

It is extremely satisfactory to learn that the military road from Chakdara to Dir on the Caitral route has been found in very good condition by the troops using it. The Khan of Dir seems to have loyally carried out his undertaking regarding the line of communications, the maintenance of which devolved upon him.

Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg is the youngest son of the late Prince Alexander of Hesse and brother of the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Henry of Battenberg. Though himself not of recognised "Royal" birth owing to his father's morganatic marriage, he is near relation of several of the chief reigning families of Europe, one of his first cousins, grand-daughters of Queen Victoria, being Empress of Russia, another the wife of his brother Prince Louis, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and a third married to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor. He is thirty-six years of age and has seen some little active service in the short war between Servia and Bulgaria ten years ago. The task of governing Crete will be a very difficult one, and if the Cretans persist in annexing themselves to Greece it will be either thankless or impossible, according to the action of the Powers. Before they made war against Turkey there was a general understanding that if Greece only withdrew from Crete and allowed the Turks to be cleared out and the European fleets to leave, there would be no attempt to prevent the Cretans voting for annexation afterwards if they chose. But things are different now, and though annexation may be voted by the Cretans eager for union and to repay Greece for her sacrifices, it is quite likely that the Powers may refuse to permit it. Germany at all events, and perhaps Russia, may be counted on opposing it. Of course if the Cretans are content with autonomy under Prince Francis he may have time to learn the language of his new subjects, and may even reign long and as happily as can be expected with the constant apprehension of the knife or shot of some fanatic. At any rate, as Bismarck cynically observed to his brother Alexander when the latter accepted the throne of Bulgaria, he will be able to look back upon it in after life as an experience.

With a total income just falling short of 3½ lakhs, it should seem that the Simla Municipality might do almost anything for the town and its comparatively small population. An examination of the accounts, however, for 1896-97, which have just been published, show that this large sum is none too much for the needs of the summer capital. The committee started the year with the very respectable balance of Rs. 54,000, collected in taxes and licenses Rs. 2,31,390, in rents Rs. 36,003, and in various other ways about half a lakh. The most remunerative tax was, as might have been expected, octroi, but that on houses (ten per cent. on rentals) follows close on it, bringing in Rs. 75,0 0. As the servants' tax realised a sum of Rs. 16,132, the menial population assessed numbered over 8,000 individuals, which is, perhaps, about the correct figure of those employed in domestic service; but there is a large unemployed section which should be made to bear its burden of taxation as well. Many of this class neither seek nor care for employment, and are not wanted in Simla. Even the hard-working jobporter has to pay for his license, and helps to swell the municipal exchequer by Rs. 2,436. Why then should the native loafer escape? Turning to the expenditure for the year, it is found that the interest on loans runs away with Rs. 68,483, that the Conservancy charges amount to Rs. 27 307, water-works Rs. 12 816, conservation of forests Rs. 11,679, lighting Rs. 12,524, and the Ripon Hospital, Rs. 10,000. There is, of course, a multitude of other charges, including the modest one of Rs. 2,110 on education; but when everything is accounted for, the Committee finds itself with a balance of Rs. 6,118, which, at first sight, seems unreasonably large, seeing how heavily the place is taxed (there are no less than 9 direct and one indirect impositions). But Simla is a town where the ratepayers are well able to look after their own interests, and they may be trusted to look to this matter if necessary.

It is a curious thing, as illustrating the immobility of the labouring classes in this country, that while there are hundreds of thousands of cultivators out of employment and starving in India, in Ceylon out door labour has never apparently been more scarce or more dear. "Old friends," writes a correspondent graphically, "who fought shoulder to shoulder during the days of the coffee crisis, are now reduced to the miserable expedient of ensnaring one another's coolies; and not only that, but vast tracts are lying idle and waste in the north of the island for want of hands." The prosperity of Ceylon depends so entirely upon the planting interest, that it is not surprising that there should be loud calls on the Local Government to approach the Government of India with some scheme for promoting the flow of emigration and tapping the huge labour supply that lies within a day's journey. Nor can we suppose that any proposals in that direction would not be sympathetically considered at Simla. Suggestions of this kind may meet indeed with reproval from the economist. He could prove to us conclusively enough on paper that gives such difference of conditions between two adjacent countries there must long have occurred such a tide of emigration from the Coromandel coast to Ceylon as would bring the remuneration and advantages of labour in the two countries to a level. Unfortunately human nature, and especially Oriental human nature, seems to exist for the purpose of falsifying the theorems of the economist, and so nothing of the kind has occurred or seems likely to occur.

One of the chief objections raised to the system of "Confidential Reports" by officers of the Army, is that an opening is given to injustice, in that the qualifications of all are not judged by one and the same impartial judge. Thus one Commanding Officer, or General, reports on all the officers under his command as if they were only a little lower than the angels, his chief difficulty being to find a sufficiently varied vocabulary of eulogistic adjectives, wherein to express the astonishing military excellence of all concerned. Another Commanding Officer, on the other hand, may take a jaundiced view of life, or he may have very high standards in his mind's eye, or be an utterly incompetent judge. The professional qualifications of Captain Jones, when compared with those of Napoleon, for instance, may very rightly be estimated at moderate, yet Captain Jones may be an infinitely superior officer to one of the red robed throng with the budding wings, above mentioned. Nevertheless Captain Jones will be officially wigged for being only a moderate officer, whilst his more fortunate brethren go on their way with a smile of conscious merit. Perhaps, however, the acme of absurdity in this connection is reached when it is possible for one of the smartest and most distinguished officers in the service to be described as "below the average," amongst quite a mediocre lot of officers, in quite a mediocre regiment. It would certainly be more in keeping with the British character, and British traditions, if reports on officers ceased to be confidential. Under the present system every good word that is said of an officer is rigidly kept from him whilst even the slightest derogatory remark, is officially thrust on his notice. The strained relations that often exist between officers and those above them may, in the large majority of cases, be directly traced to the confidential report system. It is needless to add that strained relations are neither good for the service, nor for the individuals who compose it.

It is reported that several of the more important grain marts in Behar are now exhausted and have commenced to indent on Calcutta for their supply.

A press note issued at Simla on Wednesday announced that, with the exception of ten Cossacks with the Russian doctor at Karez, and ten others with a second doctor at Birjand, all the Russian Cossacks recently employed on plague duty on the Perso-Afghan frontier have been withdrawn to Russian territory. Their place has been taken by 150 men of the Persian Cossack regiment from Teheran.

Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, commanding Umballa District, is now in Simla on inspection duty. Captain E. W. Petley, commanding the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, has arrived at Simla, his visit being connected with volunteering in the Presidency.

So far nothing has been heard by the Government of India regarding the reduction of the overland postage in honour of the Queen's Commemoration. The Home authorities will doubtless intimate their wishes on the subject in due time.

The Indian cavalry dinner at Simla on Thursday night was the largest held of late years. A telegram was sent to London, where a similar dinner, with the Prince of Wales presiding, was to be held.

A good idea of the slack way in which the practical side of agriculture is pushed forward by the Government, is given in a Madras report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in that Presidency. In December, 1895, a conference of experts under the presidentship of Sir Edward Buck met in Madras and made certain proposals, among them the following :—"In view of the extreme importance of securing continuity of expert supervision, in the event of experimental farms being started, immediate steps should be taken to secure the services of a second agricultural expert, to provide for the contingency of Mr. Benson taking furlough, or retiring." More insistent language could hardly have been used. But what is the result? In March, 1897, Mr. Benson is forced to take furlough on medical certificate, and there is no agricultural officer to succeed him, nor does there appear to be any likelihood of one forthcoming in the near future. The fault appears to lie with the Government of India, but however that may be, it is ludicrous, not to say scandalous, for the authorities to be constantly mouthing fine phrases about the importance of agriculture and at the same time to disregard the urgent proposals of its appointed and trusted advisers.

The demand on the part of the provincial Governments for officers for famine duty still continues. Lieutenants S. K. B. Rice, 35th Sikhs, and N. B. G. Strong, Madras Lancers, have just been detailed for such duty.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce in August last brought to the notice of the Government of India that the outturn of cotton in Government villages in this Presidency was much underestimated, and that the returns would be of more practical use if particulars for the different market descriptions of the crop were shown separately. The latter suggestion, the Board of Revenue states, has already been adopted; but it says that the Chamber's remarks in regard to the official estimates being low are unfounded. It is alleged that the Chamber's main and only reason for the assertion that the official estimates of the outturn were too low, was "the notorious fact," (in the Chamber's words) "that the village officials habitually underestimate yields. But as a matter of fact, the village officials have nothing whatever to do with the estimates of yield in question, the superior revenue officers being alone responsible for them. The village officers merely furnish particulars of area. It is, however, quite possible, the Board remarks, that even the officers concerned do understate the yields, owing to the difficulty they labour under of comprehending the Government of India's system of anna-notation, under which an average and not a full crop has to be treated as 16 annas. But Collectors have again been enjoined to pay closer attention than hitherto to the correctness and completeness of the district returns.

At the Commissioner's Court, Lahore, on Thursday the hearing of the bribery charge against Malik Ahmed Khan, Tiwana, was concluded. One of the three witnesses for the appearance of whom the case was adjourned a week previously, has not yet been served with the warrant and the evidence was allowed to stand over till Monday, when it is hoped the missing witness, Aladad, will have been discovered. Counsel for the defence intimated that in the event of the court convicting the accused on the Kullar case, he would wish to proceed at once to move the Sessions Judge to release the accused on bail pending the disposal of the appeals. This remark was made in consequence of an intimation from the magistrate that he proposed to deliver judgment on Monday, which is a civil holiday. Eventually, however, the court decided to deliver judgment on Monday, and adjourned accordingly.

A most difficult form of medical relief undertaken by the Government in this country is that which deals with the treatment of the insane. Too often Indian lunatic asylums are nothing more than houses of detention, where little or no attempt is made to cure, or even to diagnose, except very superficially, the cerebral malady. The medical officer in charge, as a rule, has his time more than fully occupied with administrative details. More attention, we are glad to say, has been paid of late years to the treatment of lunatics; nevertheless in a resolution on the Asylums' report in the North-West Provinces, we find Sir Antony MacDonnell remarking that much remains to be done in the direction of providing suitable employment and amusement for the different classes of lunatics, and of improving the appearance of the grounds attached to the asylums, with a view to rendering confinement less irksome and to alleviating, so far as may be, the sufferings of the inmates, especially of those whose insanity is not of a dangerous type. It is a noteworthy fact that, whereas Government offers inducements to the leading men of the Indian Medical Service to become specialists in most branches of medicine and surgery, the study of the diseases of the nerves and brain has never been encouraged by it. This cannot be because there is no need for such specialists.

Asuph-ud-Dowlah, the present Governor-General of Khorassan, has been dismissed from his appointment, and Ruku-ud-Dowlah, uncle of the present Shah, succeeds him. Pending the arrival of the new Governor, the Government will be carried on by Shahzada Hasan Khan, Mumtasiluddaulah, a former Governor of the Turbat-i-Haidari district.

The annual Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla will be held in August.

A report submitted by the Bengal Government to the Government of India on the relief operations in this province during April last has just been issued. It shows that in Patna and the Gya districts of the Patna division rain fell which proved beneficial to the standing crops and improved the supply of fodder and the prospects of the *Bhadoi* crops without materially damaging the *rabi*, the harvesting of which had been almost completed. The districts of Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzufferpore and Darbhanga continued to be the most severely distressed districts of the Patna division. In the Chota Nagpur division the Palamau district is the worst affected, and the conditions are becoming worse, prices having risen higher than in any other district. Nuddea, Khulna, and Murshedabad districts are very badly affected. According to Mr. Finucane, who visited these tracts, there was acute distress amongst a great part the of population.

A sensational paragraph emanating from Hyderabad has been going the round of the papers to the effect that the imperial diamond, valued at fifty lakhs, and sold by Mr. Jacob, the Simla jeweller, to the Nizam, five years ago, has been stolen from the Government Treasury, and that in its place a false one of paste was found. There is absolutely no truth in this ridiculous story, and the great diamond is at the present moment lying perfectly safe in the Government Treasury, where it was identified last Wednesday by a Committee that included one or two experts in jewels.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, May 13, the Earl of Onslow moved the second reading of the East India Company's Officers' Superannuation Bill, the object of which is to set at rest certain doubts which have arisen as to the powers of the Secretary of State with regard to officers who were originally upon the establishment of the East India Company, and have now, under the Act of Parliament, been transferred to the control of the Secretary of State for India in Council. There were, he said, only twelve of them still surviving.

The Bill was read a second time.

REGULAR AND ELDERS' WIDOWS FUNDS BILL.

The Earl of Onslow, in moving the second reading of the Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds Bill, said this again was a Bill to set at rest certain legal doubts respecting the vesting in the Secretary of State of the surplus funds belonging to this institution. By actuarial calculation it had been discovered that the assets were considerably in excess of the liabilities, and as the object of the fund would in the course of a very short time come to an end it was deemed advisable that whatever might be left over should be vested in the Secretary of State instead of in the hands of trustees who were under legal disability from transferring them to any other person.

The Bill was read a second time.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, May 13, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was yet in a position to announce the decision of the Government of India in regard to the various questions still pending in respect of exchange compensation.

Lord G. Hamilton: Exchange compensation is authorised for Europeans appointed in England, and for officers appointed to Europeans in India to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable. The Government of India are now considering the rules which must be issued in order to carry into effect this decision of the Secretary of State in Council.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India whether the Viceroy of India, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Presidencies and Provinces, and members of the different Councils drew exchange compensation allowance in addition to their salaries; whether the salaries of some of them were not fixed in rupees by Statute; and whether the grant of the allowance taken without statutory amendment was legal; and whether it was a fact that the allowance was granted to such European officers as made no remittances to England; and, if so, on what grounds.

Lord G. Hamilton: Exchange compensation has hitherto been drawn by all the European officers in India who are entitled to it under the regulations. Among these are about forty officers whose salaries are fixed in rupees under the Statute, and doubts have been raised whether in their case the compensation, though obviously equitable, may not be technically illegal. Opinions on that point differ, and the matter is now under my consideration with a view to obtaining further advice. The compensation allowance is intended to protect European officers in India against an excessive depreciation of their emoluments by the fall in exchange, and is confined by the regulations to those classes which, as a rule, are seriously affected by it; but it is not thought necessary or advisable to make any special inquiry into the private circumstances of individual officers.

THE SALT DUTY IN INDIA.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India: Whether he was aware that there was a very general feeling in India that the high duty on salt should be reduced for this year at least, in view of the sufferings of the poorer classes from famine, the loss of revenue caused thereby being included in the cost of famine relief; whether he was aware that such reduction could be effected by an executive order of the Government of India; and

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE

EVIDENCE OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

The news brought by the mail of May 7 gave the proceedings of the South Africa Committee up to the point of the Duke of Abercorn President of the Chartered Company being called as a witness. The following further details are now to hand :—

The Duke of Abercorn, said the board of that company had no knowledge whatever of the raid before it took place, and they had no knowledge or suspicion that there was any intention, or that it was in the mind of any person that the forces of the Company might in any event be used against the South African Republic. They were not aware of any preparation at Mafeking, or Pitsani Pitlogo, with a view to the Company's forces being used to assist Johannesburg. Neither Mr. Rhodes nor Dr. Jameson communicated to the Board their intention or views with reference to the use of the Company's troops outside the Company's sphere; neither did Dr. Harris or anyone else to the witness's knowledge. No suggestion was made to the Board of Directors that the transfer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Company was desired, directly or indirectly, in connection with or in view of any action in the South African Republic. The origin of the Rhodesian Horse had nothing whatever to do with the events into which this Committee were inquiring. The directors passed a resolution in January 1896, asking for an official and full inquiry into the circumstances of the raid.

Mr. Labouchere: You were put on the board by the Government?—Yes.

Who else?—There was the Duke of Fife.

What was your special function?—To see that everything was properly conducted.

Mr. Chamberlain: It is not quite correct to say that you were put on by the Government. Was it not suggested by the Government of the day that persons of independence and influence should be put on the board, and your name was one of them? The Duke: That is so.

Mr. Labouchere: I say "put on."

Mr. Chamberlain: They were not put on by the Government. It was nothing to do with the present Government.

Mr. Labouchere asked why the Government wished gentlemen of independence and influence to go on the board.

Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Bigham, interposing, thought that this was going very wide.

Mr. Labouchere said it came to this—that the Duke became a life director of the Company at the wish of the Government, and that he was different to other directors.

Answering further questions by Mr. Labouchere, the witness said he did not think that when Dr. Harris was over here he reported to the board of the Chartered Company the result of his interviews at the Colonial Office. He thought Dr. Harris had made a little mistake in saying he was not at any of the board meetings. He was at some of them.

Mr. Labouchere: I don't understand quite where Dr. Harris comes in. The witness: Nor do I, scarcely. (Laughter.)

As the Committee were about to rise the chairman reminded Mr. Hawksley, the solicitor to the Chartered Company, that the had promised certain returns, which the Committee hoped to have as early as possible.

Mr. Hawksley recognised that the Committee must have them before beginning that part of the inquiry relating to the administration of the company. He thought some of them would be ready by Tuesday.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Committee met again on May 11. Mr. Jackson presiding.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN'S EVIDENCE.

The Duke of Abercorn was further cross-examined by Mr. Labouchere. The witness said in regard to questions of administration important steps were taken by Mr. Cecil Rhodes without previous consultation with the board of directors, although they were afterwards notified by cable or otherwise. As a rule the directors in London accepted Mr. Rhodes's views; but it was a fact that the whole of the administration of Rhodesia was carried on by Mr. Rhodes. It was never suggested at the meeting of the board which followed the raid that any one director knew more of the matter than his colleagues. Correspondence passed between Mr. Rhodes and the Colonial Office, Mr. Rhodes sent Dr. Harris to England to represent his views.

In reply to Mr. Chamberlain, the witness stated that the correspondence referred to was between Mr. Rhodes and Lord Ripon, who was at that time Colonial Secretary. The object of Dr. Harris's visit to England was to take up the matter of the transfer of Bechuanaland to the company where it was left by Lord Ripon.

Replying to questions by Mr. Labouchere, the witness said his holding in the company was 5,000 shares.

Mr. Labouchere: How did you get those shares? Did you get them in the open market?

Mr. Bigham: Well, really, is this a proper subject of inquiry? We are here to inquire into the circumstances of the raid. What has this to do with the matter?

Mr. Labouchere (warmly): My allegation is that one of the objects of the raid was for Stock Exchange purposes, and I am asking the directors to state clearly and distinctly their position in regard to the shares. If that is not right, then I must clear the room.

Mr. Bigham renewed his protest, whereupon the room was cleared.

After an interval of forty minutes the committee room was again thrown open, and the Duke of Abercorn went back to the witness chair.

The Chairman (to the witness): The Committee have authorised me to ask you this question. Did you in the last six months of 1895 buy or sell any shares in the Chartered Company? The witness: No.

The Chairman (to Mr. Labouchere): Any further question? Mr. Labouchere: No. Why the raid was not repudiated.

REPUDIATING THE RAID.

Mr. Buxton then cross-examined and pressed the Duke as to why the company did not take the initiative in repudiating the action of Dr. Jameson, and the witness replied that they were so horrified that they did not at once come to a conclusion what to do, and preferred at first not to issue any statement.

Replying to questions of Mr. John Ellis, the Duke said he was one of the life directors of the Company under Clause 20 of the Charter. The "board" in South Africa meant generally Mr. Rhodes and the administrator (Dr. Jameson). Up to the time of the inroad the Company did not know (to use a colloquial phrase) that Mr. Rhodes was in it.

When Mr. Rhodes was here in February 1896, did he disclose to your board what he has since told the Committee?—So far as my recollection goes, he did not.

After a pause, the witness said Mr. Rhodes told them up to a certain point only, and he conveyed to his (the Duke's) mind that he was responsible for what had taken place. They then discussed the question as to whether Mr. Rhodes should remain as managing director or not, but came to no conclusion in the matter. No communication was made by the board to the Colonial secretary in regard to the impression which had been formed, that Mr. Rhodes was responsible for the proceedings. Mr. Rhodes afterwards resigned the managing directorship.

THE DUKE OF FIFE EXAMINED.

The Duke of Fife was the next witness. He emphatically denied all knowledge of the preparations for the raid. He sold about 1,000 of his shares in the Chartered Company in the autumn of 1895. The shares were then about ¾ each. The witness added:—I fail to see what that has got to do with the raid, because I state here on my oath that I knew nothing whatever about the raid, and I should like to be allowed to say that I had not the faintest suspicion that any interference in the affairs of the Transvaal was contemplated by anybody connected with the Chartered Company. No suggestion of any sort or kind was made to me by anybody, and I should like to say I deeply deplore the action of those connected with the Company who have mixed themselves up in this miserable business.

In reply to Mr. Ellis, his Grace said the board did not communicate with the Colonial Office because Mr. Rhodes was going to have a personal interview with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office the day after the board meeting. At subsequent board meeting of which the minutes were read Mr. Rhodes reported in detail the nature and result of his interview with Mr. Chamberlain.

Did Mr. Rhodes disclose to you how he was mixed up in revolutionary affairs in Johannesburg?—No, I have a great regard for Mr. Rhodes, but if I am pressed here I am perfectly prepared to say that Mr. Rhodes deceived me. I am sorry to have to say so, but no doubt Mr. Rhodes would himself admit it.

Mr. Labouchere was proceeding to cross-examine the witness with regard to the shares he sold in the autumn of 1895.

The Chairman: This is quite irregular, Mr. Labouchere, and you must know it to be so. I will not allow the question to be put, as the witness has already answered me with reference to that sale of shares.

The Duke of Fife: Although the question is an improper one, I am quite prepared to answer it.

The Chairman: I must ask Mr. Labouchere not to press the question.

Mr. Labouchere: Then, if the Committee are against me, I will not press it.

The Attorney-General: Had the sale of shares on your part in the autumn of 1895 anything whatever to do with any disturbances or probable disturbances in the Transvaal?

The Duke of Fife: Certainly not. I repudiate the idea with indignation.

Was it simply and ordinary commercial transaction?—Yes; of course it was.

In reply to Mr. Buxton, the Duke of Fife added that the Company had not more promptly passed a resolution condemning the raid, and Dr. Jameson's action because they did not wish to act precipitately in so serious a matter, or to condemn absent parties before they knew more about the circumstances.

EVIDENCE OF OTHER DIRECTORS.

Lord Gifford, another of the directors of the Chartered Company, examined by the Chairman, said the raising of the Rhodesian Horse had nothing to do with the subject into which the Committee were making inquiry. The witness described with part he took in regard to importation of arms, and, replying to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said the amount of arms and ammunition was nothing exceptional as compared with the ordinary equipment of a police force in South Africa. He had no idea arms were to be diverted for the purpose of a revolution in Johannesburg. It was not until after the actual raid that he had any suspicion Mr. Rhodes was financing the revolution.

Sir Horace Farquhar, also a director of the Chartered Company, next called, said that he neither had knowledge nor suspicion of the raid. He did not buy any shares in the latter six months of 1895; but he sold 500, also a few in June, that, however, would not come within the last six months. The raid could not have been an affair of the market, seeing that the directors were absolutely ignorant of it.

Mr. George Cawston, another director, and one of the founders of the Company, fully endorsed what had been said by the Duke of Abercorn and the Duke of Fife. During the last six months of 1895 he sold out 3,000 shares as an ordinary commercial transaction to enable him to take up some property. The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Charles Leonard was next called, but it was decided to postpone his examination.

The Committee adjourned until May 14.

MR. LEONARD'S EVIDENCE.

The South Africa Committee re-assembled on the afternoon, of Friday, May 14, Sir W. Harcourt being the only absent member of the committee.

THE CODE TELEGRAMS.

Mr Jones, assistant-secretary of the British South Africa Company, stated that he was familiar with the cable code of the company, and under the supervision of Mr. Dickinson, the clerk to the committee, he had de coded all the telegrams supplied in accordance with the order of the committee.

The Chairman said he understood there were only three telegams relating to the subject of the inquiry.

Witness said that was so. They were cables sent to "Charter," Cape Town.

The Chairman said they were extremely obliged to the witness for the great assistance he had rendered the committee.

MR. LEONARD.

Mr. C. Leonard was called, and in answer to the Chairman said he was appointed chairman of the National Union of Johannesburg in December, 1894. As to the letter of invitation sent by the union to Dr. Jameson he said most emphatically that it was not to be used without further reference to the union. Witness, continuing, stated that in October, 1895, he saw Mr. Rhodes in Cape Town in company with Mr. L. Phillips, Mr. Hammond and Colonel Rhodes. At that time they had given up all hope of getting any redress of the political state of affairs by constitutional means; it was clear that a disturbance was inevitable, and it was felt it would be very much better to organise any steps that were to be taken, than to allow the movement to be a failure by its turning into a riot. It was suggested that Mr. Rhodes was willing to co-operate in the matter, and the result was that the interview of October 1895 took place. The general outline to be followed was agreed upon, and it was decided that the ultimatum should go away that day and draw up the manifesto to be published throughout the South African States, to steady opinion and show what their reasons and object were.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

Witness discussed with Mr. Rhodes the question of the attitude of the Cape Government in the event of trouble arising, and Mr. Rhodes assured him that the feeling was so great that even the Dutch population would welcome a change; and a statement of their grievances was eventually issued. Witness read portions of this statement, which showed that the Uitlanders wanted, *inter alia*, fair representation, proper control of public money, the absolute independence of the courts, free trade with the neighbouring States of South Africa, and equal rights with the Boers.

Answering further questions by the Chairman, witness declared that the statement that the Uitlanders did not desire to take part in the affairs of the country was absolutely untrue. They hoped that the Government would change, and that things would right themselves, but the Volksraad of 1892 proved itself the veriest sham under the sun, and it was then that the National Union was formed. From that time the feeling constantly grew that they were determined to have their rights. He strongly condemned President Kruger's policy, denied that the National Union was financed by the capitalists, and proceeded to show that the President was opposed to railway extension until public opinion became so strong that in 1895, he had to change his policy. There was a section of the Boers favourable to the claims of the Uitlanders, but they were in a minority. If their views had been acted upon there would never have been any trouble. He could not too strongly refute the statement that the revolt had its origin in sordid motives.

THE FINANCIAL ELEMENT.

The Chairman: Would you say the movement was not mainly, or even largely, the result of what was called the financial element?—The financial element had absolutely nothing to do with it. Financial support or the adhesion of the capitalists made the revolution possible. We were unorganised and unarmed men in Johannesburg, and without financial aid we could not hope to get arms. It was absolutely necessary that some one should put money down, and that was one of the main reasons why I accepted assistance from the capitalists.

Had the National Union the support of all sections in Johannesburg?—Yes, all sections up to 1895. No capitalist was ever seen on our platform; that was out of our severance; but they ultimately gave us assistance. The capitalists thought that President Kruger would bring things right. I think they wanted a revolution to be avoided, and the reason why they went in so was that they were satisfied there was no hope of reform; the condition was so intolerable and there was a grave danger of riot and destruction of things; they then decided to join us in order that the movement might be a success.

Would you say they joined you voluntarily or by invitation?—Well, it is difficult to say.

Do you wish to say anything about commandeering?—Yes. The Uitlanders had no objection to fighting; but we objected to be driven like sheep to wars in which we had no voice in making. We said: "Give us the franchise and we have no objection to equality of occupation." The Johannesburg men are men in the prime of life; very few are old men; they are men ranging from 20 to 50 years. There are about 50,000 men between 20 and 50 years of age, but not all congregated in Johannesburg; and there are 25,000 burghers, including everybody from the age of 16 upwards. In regard to the proportionate holding of property (and this affected the equity of their case very largely) the Uitlanders owned one-half of the registered land in the country. All the industry and commerce of the country was carried out by the Uitlanders, and they held nine-tenths of the total aggregate property in the Transvaal. Witness gave instances of the Legislature interfering with private rights, and said that was one of their gravest grievances for the Uitlander had absolutely no guarantee of his rights in the High Court. The Volksraad actually passed laws, while cases were being tried, adversely affecting the interest of Uitlander litigants. This of course, produced a profound feeling of insecurity of personal property. In 1894 the Government attempted to pass a law to make the courts subordinate to the Executive Government, and it was said that the courts should only be free in the act of giving judgment. There was a great outcry; the Chief Justice of the country made a public speech on the subject (a copy of which witness handed in), and the law was not passed. It, however, showed the intention of the Transvaal Government right through. Giving instances of the unsatisfactory nature of the Johannesburg municipal Government, the witness said that during the last 12 months a law had been passed requiring that half the 21 members of the Sanitary Committee should be burghers. As the only burghers in Johannesburg were a few hundred men of the lowest class living in the out-skirts of the town, it was from these men that half the Committee had to be chosen. There were also the gravest possible complaints as to laxity in the civil administration. Witness quoted cases in which officials acted in a "shady" fashion, and yet kept their appointments without any interference or inquiry on the part of the Government.

MR. LABOUCHERE INTERVENES.

Mr. Labouchere: Do not these cases open up a very wide field, apart from the fact that they suggest rebutting evidence?

Mr. Chamberlain: Oh, really, we have given the fullest licence to witnesses on the other side; and surely this man may be allowed to give his evidence.

Mr. Labouchere: Then, has the Committee any objection to a number of witnesses I am prepared to put in to rebut all this?

Mr. Chamberlain: We will consider them when they are named.

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

Witness proceeded to state that the Uitlanders wanted reform: there was no desire to hoist the Union Jack in the Transvaal. On December 25 Dr. Farrer came to him at seven o'clock in the morning in a very disturbed state, and said that he heard they were going to hoist the Union Jack. Witness told him not to be distressed, and related the conversation he (witness) had had with Mr. Rhodes as to an agreement on the basis of a reformed Republic. Mr. Farrer went away satisfied. Later in the day witness went to the Club and met an American who told him the same story, adding: "If this is the case of the English gobbling up this country, I am not in it; otherwise I am up to the neck in it." Witness tried to soothe him. Witness then proceeded to relate how the same day the Union passed a resolution affirming that they would not consent to the hoisting of the Union Jack on the part of Dr. Jameson. Witness saw at once what would happen—dissension and disunion—and he and Mr. Hamilton went to Cape Town in order to get the matter authoritatively settled. Mr. Rhodes again assured them that the basis of the agreement had not been altered, and telegrams were sent to Johannesburg stating that Mr. Rhodes had given satisfactory assurances, and that the preparations should continue. On the Saturday evening they again met Mr. Rhodes by arrangement, and it was finally agreed that there was to be no overt action. He had pointed out to Mr. Rhodes the absolute absurdity of Johannesburg then going into a revolution, as there were not 1,000 rifles in the place. The basis of their action, when the revolution did take place, was that they should seize the arsenal, and take the Boer artillery and arms. Dr. Jameson was to give them moral support. On the Monday they heard that he had crossed the border, although in the conversation with Mr. Rhodes he had assured them it was his intention to keep the Doctor on the border for six months if necessary. Johannesburg was so unprepared at that time that it would have been risky if not impossible to carry out the plans agreed upon. Witness went on to speak of the indignities which Englishmen suffered in the Transvaal, and the danger to their material interests, adding that the Uitlanders were driven into revolt by the deliberate destruction of their rights by mal-administration, and by a general sense of hostility owing to the conferring upon Continental people of concessions which gave them the control of the destinies of the Uitlanders. These Continental people egged on the Boers, and methods of legislation were introduced which were absolutely unknown before.

THE ARMS AND THE LETTER.

In answer to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, witness stated that up to this day he was not aware why the arms promised did not reach Johannesburg. Asked what his conception was of the function of Dr. Jameson, he said that in December the Reformers in Johannesburg contemplated being in possession of arms and ammunition, and it was also contemplated that in the end of December or the beginning of January they could strike their blow. But there was the non-arrival of these arms; and there was disunion among the people of the Transvaal. On the 19th December, as if it was still necessary to negative the idea that Dr. Jameson had a right to come over the border, a messenger was sent to him, stating in the most emphatic terms that he was not to forget that he was an auxiliary to the people (in Johannesburg, and that under no circumstances was he to come till they were ready, that arms were not reaching them, and that they had great difficulties to contend with. He (witness) wrote himself and signed the letter of invitation to Dr. Jameson, but it was never intended to mislead anybody; the picture of women and children in danger was absolutely a fact, and he had no idea of misleading anybody. There was an impression that Dr. Jameson crossed the border in consequence of that letter, and that impression had gone through England to their detriment.

By Mr. Ellis: At the time of the rising he was in Cape Town, and the reason he came to England was that he was the only man free who knew the whole of the facts, and who wanted them to be known here. He felt that he could always return and go to gaol if necessary. Asked whether he contemplated returning to the Transvaal, witness replied: "I do not see why I should go back now."

By Mr. Labouchere: He had no knowledge of any warrant out against him before he left the Cape. He learned from the Blue-book that his extradition was applied for three days after he sailed.

PERSONAL INTERESTS.

Replying to further questions put by Mr. Labouchere, witness said he came to England to represent the interest of his comrades. He had got letter after letter from these men in Johannesburg, that he looked upon as a mandate to do so. He was a solicitor, and was represented as making £10,000 a year. He was 43 years of age; he had been in the Transvaal nine years, and had been practising in Cape Colony seven or eight years before that. He was comfortably off.

What taxes did you pay personally?—Witness could not tell. It was not a question of what he paid personally. He did not grudge any contribution he paid to the Government; but he represented a class that paid nine-tenths of the revenue of the country, and that class felt that the taxation taken from them was absolutely unjustifiable and far beyond the requirements of the case. He did not regret that he was not back in the Transvaal practising his profession. He had a deep sense of wrong, and he did not feel that he could go back there to-day.

By Sir W. Hart-Dyke: He confirmed generally the evidence given as to the educational grievances. The Uitlanders would have been content if English and Dutch had been taught side by side in the schools.

TSAR, KAISER, AND THE PARIS DISASTER.

The Requiem Mass for the victims of the Paris fire was celebrated on May 8, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame with every surrounding of solemnity. President Faure occupied a place on a raised platform to the left of the choir, opposite to Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, who occupied a similar position on the right. Behind the President were the families of those who had perished in the fire (the members of the Governments, and other distinguished persons, among whom was the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by his two sons and the Sheriffs. After the Mass Father Ollivier preached the sermon, taking as his text the words "Blessed are they who passed their life in doing good." Father Ollivier declared in substance that the victims of the disaster of May 4 fell as a sacrificial holocaust and in expiation for the sins of French free-thinkers. A second catafalque had been erected outside the Cathedral, and here M. Barthou, Minister of the Interior, delivered an address on the part of the Government.

The bodies of the following have been identified since our first list of the victims was published:—Mdlle. Eudoxie Marie Louise de Chevilly, 21; and Mdlle. Yvonne de Chevilly, 18; the Vicomtesse de Damas, nee de Juigne, 68; the Vicomtesse Maurice de Beauchamp, nee Valerie Turquet de la Boissiere; Mdlle. Helene Barasse, 23; Mdlle. Marie Moisson 30; Mme. Jeanne Lucie Nitot, and Suzanne Nitot, 9, her daughter; Mme. Caurez de Villeneuve, 30; Mme. Suzanne Cordouen, nee Le Sourd, 27; Sister Sainte Claire, nee Marguerite Remond, of the Blind Sisters of Saint Paul; Mme Veuve, Adolphe Moreau, nee Marie Nelaton, 56; Dr. Rochet; Mdlle. Elise Bionska; Mme. Gentil, 23; Marquise d'Isle, 26; Mme. Veuve Goupil, cook to the Comtesse de Gosselin at Albert; Mesure; Mme. Lafitte de Couson; and Mdlle Dutreuil.

Six bodies removed to the Morgue are believed to be those of Mme. Filon, nee Damon, 29, servant of the Comtesse de Burgoin; Comtesse de Luppe, 52; Mdlle. Camille Gabrielle Chabot, 23; Mdlle. Julie Moret, of Geneva; Mme. Jauffred, nee Gariel, 49; and Mme. Ebrotier, de Alencon, 57.

The Queen has sent a message to the widow of General Meunier condoling with her in her loss.

M. Faure, on May 12, received Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, who handed the President the following autograph letter from the Tsar:—

Tsarskoe Selo, May —MtePresident,—Very dear and great friend, the Empress joins with me in expressing to you the deep emotion caused by the fearful charity bazaar catastrophe. You know our sentiments towards France too well not to be assured of the sad and sincere part which we take in the misfortune which has just cast so many in Paris into heart-breaking mourning and cruel grief. We associate ourselves with our whole heart in what you must personally feel in the presence of such a trial. We are desirous of sending to you the echo of our sympathy as well as that of the people of Russia. Permit me to renew, M. le President, very dear and great friend, the expression of my sincere friendship. —NICHOLAS.

The committee of the Charity Bazaar have received an anonymous gift of 937,438f., which, together with the proceeds of the first day's sale, amounting to 153,00f., exactly makes up the takings of last year's bazaar. This munificent generosity will enable the committee to distribute among the various institutions in aid of which the bazaar was held a similar sum to that disbursed in 1895. The name of the Emperor William appears among those of the subscribers.

INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

In a matter relating to a suit for divorce an unusual application was made to the House of Lords on May 11. It appeared that the Alfred Lane Sheridan of Holly Hill, Strabane, County Tyrone, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps, brought a suit in the English Court for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery. The parties were married in India in 1878, and the adultery was alleged to have been committed in India. The suit resulted in January, 1895, in a decree absolute being pronounced for a divorce. Afterwards the lady married again. A question then arose whether in circumstances of the case the English Courts had jurisdiction, and proceedings were instituted in the Irish Courts without any definite result.—Mr. J. Austen-Cartmell, counsel for the husband, said it was desired to bring before their lordships the evidence of certain witnesses who were resident in one of the native States of India to prove the adultery. One course would be to issue a commission to take the evidence, but it was doubtful whether their lordships would issue such a commission, and it appeared that the Courts in India had not any jurisdiction to act in a case of this kind. He therefore asked their lordships as an alternatives to receive the depositions of the witnesses who were examined in the English Court. He was aware he was asking for something unprecedented, but sitting as a legislative chamber, their lordships could, subject to the standing orders, take any evidence they thought fit. They were not bound by the rules of evidence enforced in Courts of law—all they would require would be to be satisfied by reasonable proof that the acts complained of were committed.—The Lord Chancellor said their lordships would accept the depositions quantum valeat, and act upon them in accordance with their judgment.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE EASTERN WAR.

COLLAPSE OF THE GREEKS.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

SATURDAY, May 8.—The special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed from Phersala on May 6 at 5 p.m.—After an engagement yesterday evening between the Turkish advance guard and the Greek outposts, the latter, consisting of two battalions and two batteries, retreated from the right bank of the river to the line of the railway. Fighting ceased during the night. At five o'clock this morning the Turks advanced and found that the Greeks had retired still further. Pushing on towards Phersala, the Turks had a brief engagement with a small body of the enemy, which they repulsed. They then marched into the town which they found had been evacuated. They occupied it and established their advanced posts south of the town on the mountain slopes.

During the night the whole of the Greek Army, which must have numbered 30,000 men, had fled, leaving behind several guns and a large quantity of war material and provisions. The Turks made over 200 prisoners.

The Greek Army is said to have retreated to Domoko; its abandonment of such a strong position is inexplicable. Great skill was displayed in the strategy of the Turks, the four divisions from Trikhala and Larissa being simultaneously concentrated on Phersala.

From Velestino the *Times* correspondent reported an active engagement which began at 6.30 a.m. on May 5. The main strategic point of the battle was Cynoscephalæ.

THE GREEK RETREAT.

At a quarter to two the attack on the right of Cynoscephalæ became severe. Soon afterwards the Greeks there were in full retreat, the Andartoi fleeing in all directions. At two o'clock the long line of Greek infantry was retreating. The skirmishers formed companies and then single file. I hear that the Cynoscephalæ retreat began somewhat earlier, and the retreat from Phersala towards Domoko earlier still, despair doubtless running down the line from left to right and influencing the result. The railway was completely abandoned and the Pyrsouphli station deserted.

At three o'clock the Euzon ji retreated on Akitsi and the remainder of the eastern infantry on Almyro. The Turks burnt the village of Deltetis. During the morning the foreign legion was engaged, probably with Persian troops. All the Greek troops previously left for Athens, but the inhabitants remained in the town. Edhem Pasha, in reply to representation made by the British and French Consuls, guarantees the security of life and property.

Velestino had been occupied by the Turks on Friday, the Greek defending force having withdrawn in the night. Colonel Vassos and some of his officers arrived at Athens on Saturday, and a number of Greek and Italian volunteers have also quitted the island.

The *Times* correspondent at Athens says:—It is now generally admitted here that the Greek arms have suffered irreparable disaster, and a desire for peace is universally expressed. All that is asked is that harsh conditions, which might drive the nation to desparation, should not be imposed, and that there should be no curtailment of the boundaries of the kingdom.

GREEK APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

Paris, May 9.—The following semi-official Note is published here:—"It is confirmed that the Hellenic Cabinet has made a written application to the Powers with a view to obtain their mediation in the Turco-Greek conflict. The representatives of the Powers in Athens have acknowledged the receipt of the Circular addressed to them on the subject, and have promised to use their good offices. Germany's attitude in the matter has been somewhat more reserved than that of the other Powers, her representative confining himself to acknowledging the receipt of the communication, and stating that he was awaiting instructions from his Government. There is reason to believe that these instructions will arrive without delay.

"The Porte is inclined to support the efforts of the Powers, and to facilitate the negotiations which will follow their intervention. The Ottoman Government will not, however, consent to an armistice, as it does not wish to afford the Greeks an opportunity of reorganising their forces under the pretext of conducting negotiations of peace. Diplomatic circles agree in regarding the continuance of hostilities as the surest way of preventing the *pourparlers* from dragging on and of arriving at a result in conformity with the object in view."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—It is true that considerations affecting the safety of the Greek dynasty play no small part in the eager desire of most of the Powers to put an end to the war. But it is also true that in wishing to save the dynasty the Powers are animated by something more than personal regard for King George. It is certain that if the reigning House were upset there would be a long period of anarchy in Greece which would not only prove ruinous to that country, but would constitute in some measure also a danger for others. Everything, therefore, that may be done with a view to prevent a revolution in Athens is justified, not only in the interests of Greece herself, but likewise from a general European standpoint.

From Volo the *Times* correspondent telegraphed on May 11:—The Turks are massing their forces at Pharsala. New troops are coming up to protect the lines of communication. No fighting is expected for some days. The Greek population is returning and resuming business, apparently quite content to be out of the sphere of operations and evincing no desire to join the army. The town remains quiet and has regained its normal aspect.

THE INSURGENTS SURPRISED

The *Times* correspondent at Canea says:—The news of the proposed embarkation of the troops has come as a complete surprise to the insurgents. Lieutenant Pali informed me that when he left Alikiani at dawn nothing was known by the insurgents in camp. At Platania, however, the cause of the presence of the ships anchored off their village soon became known to the villagers, and consternation was felt. Women poured out into the streets crying against the departure of the Greeks and the men are full of dismay and anxiety, and appear uncertain what to do. Some talk of resisting the departure of the Greek forces, but until the reply from Athens arrives, it is not likely that feeling will assume a definite shape.

From Candia the *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—The few better-class Greeks remaining express pleasure at the approaching end of a situation involving the island in great tension and danger. They recognise that events have put union out of court for the present, and welcome autonomy as the best solution possible. Obviously, however, they would still prefer union with Greece if it were possible.

The official Turks, conscious that Turkish arms more than the Powers have brought about the result, express a strong opinion that, if autonomy be granted, Turkey must have a *quid pro quo* in the shape of territorial concessions in Europe.

The Cretan Mahomedans, who must not be identified with the Turks, are naturally in a most critical position. They demand that, at any rate, the present defiant attitude of the Christians should cease absolutely, and require that they themselves should be reinstated in their properties in the village before the Christians return to resume their places in the towns. Some suspect, with reason, that autonomy can be only temporary and will end in union. Others declare that the only guarantee of their safety possible is the continued presence of a strong Turkish garrison. I am afraid that much trouble is in store before the question raised by the presence of this "Ulster," 70,000 strong can be settled.

Reports from Turkey all testify to the existence among the Mahomedan population of a warlike spirit which has not been equalled since the Crimean war. New war songs have been taken up by the army in the field and are circulated and sung among the civil population throughout the empire, and crude prints, in which the Greek soldiers are held up to ridicule are sold in the provinces by thousands.

THE TURKISH MILITARY POSITION.

The *Debats*, in a remarkable article, dwells with some emphasis on the fact that the result of this short war has been to place the Ottoman Empire in a position which it had not held for over half a century. It says:—

Turkey has proved that her army had lost none of the military qualities that once made it famous. She made a triumphant welfare, one equal in excess of what a struggle against Greece required. It may be assumed that it was not merely to cope with King George's forces that Turkey sent reinforcements amounting to 100,000 men to the not inconsiderable army already quartered in Macedonia and the neighbouring provinces. It was also with a view to refute the allegations of those who talked of her decrepitude and to demonstrate to her own subjects, to the smaller States, and also to the Great Powers that she was able to hold her own against other dangers than any that might accrue from a war with Greece. That demonstration has been made perhaps, more completely than diplomacy quite desired; but it is a fact which must be taken into account, and which will endure whatever may be the terms of the Treaty of Peace now being negotiated.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

Constantinople, May 9 (*Times*).—From the outset of the Eastern crisis Berlin policy has been a continual bid for Turkish confidence, a standing invitation to the Sultan to lean upon Germany. In adopting this course Germany has been commercial as well as political advantages in view, and these the Sultan is all the more disposed to grant inasmuch as extension of commercial favour to Germany means something more or less disadvantageous to England. Turkish orders for arms, torpedo boats, and war material generally have of late been placed in Germany whenever it has been possible to do so. A syndicate of German financiers recently offered the Sultan a loan of £1,000,000, sterling, but the offer was for the time being declined with thanks. "Turkey not being in any pressing need of money." There was much fuss in this refusal. The Sultan may not be unwilling ultimately to enter under pecuniary obligations to Germany, but he dislikes more to tie Germany under commercial obligations to himself. In pursuance of this object the Deutsche Bank has been encouraged to apply for a concession to establish an industrial bank in Turkey with the prospect of obtaining other concessions commercial, financial, and industrial—which are necessary to it, and which, while the country offers many opportunities. In order to carry this scheme into effect, three of the principal members of the managing staff of the Deutsche Bank—Messrs. Siemens, Schrader, and Kaulla—will come to Constantinople as soon as the war is at an end. The head director of the undertaking have, however, been already laid down, and there will be little for the bank delegates to do but to go through the prescribed formalities.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Rome, May 5 (*Times*).—It may be remembered that to-morrow, May 6, is the last day for the denunciation of the treaty alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy. The treaty in its present form was concluded on May 6, 1892, for a period of six years. The arrangement being automatically renewable for a further period of six years unless one of the contracting parties should give notice not less than a year of its intention to denounce it. The continuance of the treaty, as far as Italy is concerned, is assured by the presence of the Marquis di Rudini at the head of affairs, since he last year personally pledged himself to let the arrangement run. But Signor Crispi remained in power, the Triple Alliance would have been denounced as a preliminary to its renewal in a form more favourable to Italy.

NO ARMISTICE YET.

TURKS CREEPING ROUND DOMOKOS.

FRIDAY, May 14.

The armistice has not yet been concluded. The correspondents speak of the Sultan agreeing to it "in a day or two."

The theory that his Majesty is desirous of giving Edhem Pasha time to capture Domokos is generally accepted. It is borne out, it will be seen, by this morning's telegram from that place. The idea at Yildiz is that if the Turks could capture Domokos, which commands the road to the Greek capital, they would "dictate terms of peace with great effect."

It is doubtful, however, whether the Powers are inclined to allow the Sultan to delay his assent unreasonably.

Edhem Pasha is reported to have undertaken to capture Domokos to-day. As his military promises have been fulfilled hitherto, the news is ominous for the Crown Prince.

No doubt his Majesty is endeavouring to extract from the Powers, before ordering the cessation of hostilities, some notion as to the peace conditions which they will permit him to make.

That the Powers may not be agreed as to the terms of peace, and that the peace negotiations which will succeed the declaration of an armistice are likely to be prolonged is probable enough.

PROBABLE TERMS OF PEACE.

According to the *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent, the following terms will be conceded to Turkey:—

1. A war indemnity up to £1,800,000, guaranteed in part by duties and receipts, to form, under European control, a sort of Dette Publique.

2. Rectification of the Thessalian frontier.

In financial circles in Vienna (says a *Standard* telegram) news has been received from Athens to the effect that the Greek Government would not oppose international financial control for a limited period, and to some, at least, unutilizing form loan prevails in Constantinople and Cairo, if thereby the immediate evacuation of Greek territory by the Turkish troops could be brought about, if an arrangement with the creditors of Greece would be facilitated, and, as a leading condition, if such control would secure the placing of a Greek loan of at least fifty millions on favourable terms on the foreign markets, on comparatively easy terms. Not only have considerable debts been run up with contractors, but war material has to be replaced, and money is urgently needed in every department.

THE SULTAN AND DOMOKOS.

Constantinople, May 13.—The Porte appears desirous of deferring the acceptance of an armistice until its troops have taken possession of Domokos, which is stated to be necessary for the safety of the Ottoman army in Thessaly. The Note of the Ambassadors was only informally discussed yesterday at an ordinary Council of Ministers. The Ambassadors met again to-day to discuss the conditions of peace.

IMPERIAL JEALOUSY OF OSMAN PASHA.

The transfer of Riazim Pasha from the command of the 3rd Army Corps at Salonika to the 5th Army Corps at Damascus is regarded here as a mark of Imperial displeasure at Riazim Pasha's participation in Osman Pasha's triumphal reception at Salonika, which was not approved at Yildiz Kiosk.—*Reuter.*

THE QUEEN OF GREECE AND THE BRITISH NURSES.

Yesterday (says a *Standard* telegram) the Queen of Greece visited the British Red Cross Hospital, which had been installed in her villa near Psaleron. Her Majesty expressed to the superintendents her gratitude to the British nation for their services in the cause of humanity, and speaking to Captain Bivon, who is one of the wounded, congratulated him and the other British volunteers on the courage they had displayed in the field. Addressing an Irishman named Corrigan, a member of the Foreign Legion lying ill of dysentery but anxious to get back to the army, Queen Olga said with peculiar emphasis, "There will be no more war and no more fighting."

GERMAN POLICY.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* hears from a diplomatic source that Germany is pressing for the appointment of an International Commission to control the finances of Greece pending the payment of any indemnity to Turkey which may be agreed upon. The attitude of Germany in this respect may, perhaps, be explicable on the ground that she holds between fourteen and sixteen millions of Greek bonds; but more particularly on the ground that Baron H. Bleichroeder, whose firm in Berlin control fully a third of the sum in which Germany is a Greek creditor, is just now in great favour with the Emperor William.

AN AFFECTIONATE APPEAL.

THROUGH the kindness of the distinguished recipients the *Overland Mail* enabled to publish the following unique letters:—

To Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.I., Q.C., M.P.

My dear Guardian,—Through the insinuation of God, I determined to come to London to study for the Barrister-at-law examination. I belong to a well-known respectable Nayudu family of Madras, which is a branch of the late famous . . . family of Madras. I have passed the examination necessary for me to be admitted as a student in one of the four Inns of Court. I am a young man of twenty-one years. A respectable citizen of Madras very scarcely attempts, like myself, to come to London. It is only Bengalees that come and study in London. Some of my nearly related Hindu gentlemen and ladies imagine London to be a very unhealthy city for the natives of India. Whereas Mr. Lawrence, sub-treasurer of the four Inns of Court, had not only been very

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 20th day of June, 1897," has been issued by authority and printed by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S MILITARY STAFF.

In accordance with the Queen's command all her Majesty's aides-de-camp are being summoned to attend the Sovereign on June 22, these officers being in addition to the Duke of Cambridge, chief personal aide-de-camp, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, personal aides-de-camp:—Colonels the Duke of Westminster, Cheshire Yeomanry and Queen's Westminster Volunteers; the Earl of Wemyss, London Scottish; the Earl of Derby, 3rd Royal Lancaster; the Earl of Home, Lanark Yeomanry; the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Devonshire; the Earl of Cork, North Somerset Yeomanry; Earl Percy, 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers; the Earl of Haddington, Lothians and Berwick Yeomanry; the Earl of March, 3rd Royal Sussex; Lord C. J. Hamilton, 5th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lord Saltield, Norfolk Artillery; Lord Belper, Notts Yeomanry; Lord Blythswood, 3rd Volunteer Battalion Highland Light Infantry; Sir R. Ogilvy, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery; C.S. Gzowski, Canadian Forces; W. Bell, Royal Guernsey Militia; Sir J. Godfray, Royal Jersey Militia; H. H. Parr, M. S. Bell, V.C., R. Macd. Stewart, W. J. Thomas, 3rd South Wales Borderers; J. P. Brabazon, J. R. Slade, R. A., A. G. Hammond, V.C., R. Gough, J. H. Barnard, J. H. Hivett-Carnac, J. C. Cavendish, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire; E. T. H. Hutton, A. Gaselee, W. Campbell, Royal Marine Artillery; M. Proth roe, R. G. D. Cooke, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; G. L. C. Money, Cameron Highlanders; F. Howard, Rifle Brigade; A. B. Crosbie, Royal Marines; J. G. Kelley, J. Davis 3rd Royal West Surrey; J. Stevenson, 9th Lanark Rifles; F. J. Kempster, Royal Munster Fusiliers; C. C. Egerton; and R. A. P. Clements, South Wales Borderers. It is expected that all will attend, with the exception of a few of the Regular officers, who may be on Indian or other foreign service.

THE PROCESSIONS TO ST. PAUL'S.

It has now been arranged that on the occasion of the Queen's procession to St. Paul's the first portion, which is to be composed of the Colonial troops and Premiers, will assemble shortly after ten o'clock on the Horse Guards Parade, and will march past Buckingham Palace. At the same time the procession of foreign Princes, Indian troops, and escorts of the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards will assemble to the westward of Buckingham Palace, probably in Birdcage Walk, and will march thence to Buckingham Palace and up Constitution Hill a quarter of an hour after the Colonial procession has passed, the Queen and Princesses, in royal carriages, coming in at the end of this brilliant cavalcade. This arrangement will leave Constitution Hill free until used by the processions.

THE COURT CEREMONIES.

There is reason to believe that the outline of the State functions, besides the great Jubilee procession, to mark the entertainment of foreign royalty and colonial visitors to this country in the week commencing June 20 has now received the Queen's sanction. On Sunday, June 20th, the Queen and the more immediate members of her Majesty's own family are expected to attend a solemn thanksgiving service to be held at Frogmore, when the special prayers for Accession Day will be read. There will also be services at St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle. On Monday, June 21, the Court moves to London, and will proceed in semi-State from Paddington, which will be reached about half-past eleven, to Buckingham Palace. There is to be a banquet the same evening at Buckingham Palace for the royal and princely guests, and another for the gentlemen of the foreign suites, but the Queen may only visit the former. Afterwards the great State rooms will be thrown open for the reception of the Corps Diplomatique and principal members of the General Circle, and her Majesty may receive some of the more prominent special guests. There will not on that evening be any military tattoo in the grounds as at first arranged, this taking place another day. Tuesday will be devoted to the procession to St. Paul's and in the evening the Queen will rest, while the Foreign Princes may be expected to view the illuminations. On Wednesday, the 23rd, there will be a great garden party at Buckingham Palace. To this thousands will be invited.

On Thursday, the 24th, the Queen will in semi-State move the Court to Windsor, and the route to Paddington will be lined by troops. Her Majesty will alight from her special train about five o'clock at Slough, and proceed with escort of Life Guards to Eton where she will be received by the Eton scholars and their friends, and in the evening there is to be a torchlight procession at Windsor Castle. On Friday, the 25th, a banquet will be held in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, at which the Queen all the royal family, and royal foreign representatives will be present. On Saturday, the 26th is to be held the great naval royal review at Spithead at which the Prince of Wales will represent her Majesty and review the assembled fleets of all maritime Powers on board the Victoria and Albert. On Tuesday, the 29th, there to be held the royal review at Aldershot under the command of the Duke of Connaught.

THE NAVAL REPRESENTATION.

With a view to the representation of her Majesty's Navy on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign, on June 22, orders have been given for about 1,000 seamen, with officers, to be brought to London. The force will be accompanied by two naval bands. A guard of honour will be stationed at Buckingham Palace, and another at St. Paul's Cathedral. A battalion, 400 strong, will be stationed in Trafalgar Square, also 100 chief petty officers. A battalion of 300 men will also be stationed at St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road. Included in the above will be representatives of all ratings of the various branches of the Service. Drafts will be taken from the Gunnery and Torpedo Schools at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Sheerness, and from the Channel Fleet and Coastguard ships. The Corps of Royal Marines will be represented by a battalion of Royal Marine Artillery, strength about 400 of all ranks, and by a battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry out the Chatham Division, strength about 400 of all ranks. They will be stationed in Trafalgar Square. A company of 100 men, with officers, will represent the Royal Naval Reserve. It has also been decided that a number of naval cadets from her Majesty's ship Britannia, together with engineer students from the Training College at Keyham, shall be stationed at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen has promised the Duke of Connaught that she would be present at the Royal Diamond Jubilee Review at Aldershot on June 29. It is not yet settled how her Majesty will reach Aldershot, but it is probable the Royal Pavilion in the camp will be used on the evening of the great review.

COMMEMORATION MEDALS.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of medals by the Royal Mint to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The medals will be in two sizes; the large ones will measure about two and a-quarter inches in diameter, and be issued in fine gold and silver and in bronze; the smaller ones will measure one inch in diameter, and be issued in fine gold and silver only. They will be obtainable at the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, and the Bank of Scotland and their respective branches. The Banks will not be able to undertake correspondence or to forward parcels of medals. In all cases persons desirous of obtaining specimens must pay for them at the time of application. No issue will be made before the week commencing June 14, and the small medals will probably be prepared first. The prices will be:—Large gold, £7.; large silver, 10s.; large bronze, 4s.; small gold, 2l.; small silver, 1s. Except in the case of the small silver specimen, the medal will be in a case.

THE JUBILEE SPECIAL MISSIONS.

The following is a list of special missions who will be present at the Jubilee:—

Austria.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suite.
Bavaria.—Prince Rupert and suite.
Belgium.—Prince Charles de Ligne.
Brazil.—M. de Souza Correa, Minister at this Court.
Bulgaria.—The Prince and Princess of Bulgaria and suite.
Central America (Greater Republic).—M. Medina, Minister at this Court.
China.—His Excellency Chang Ying Hung (Special Ambassador) and a suite of nineteen.
Corea.—A Special Envoy and a suite of five.
Costa Rica.—A Special Envoy, with a secretary and three ladies.
Egypt.—Prince Mohammed Ali Khan, brother of the Khedive, with Tigrene Pacha, and an aide-de-camp.
Ecuador.—Special Envoy and Secretary.
Germany.—Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Regent of Brunswick.
Guatemala.—Dr. Cruz, Minister at this Court.
Hesse.—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse and suite.
Hohenlohe-Langenburg.—The Hereditary Prince and Princess.
Italy.—The Prince and Princess of Naples.
Japan.—Prince Arisugwa, with suite.
Luxemburg.—The Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxemburg.
Mexico.—The Mexican Minister at Paris and suite.
Montenegro.—The Crown Prince and suite.
Netherlands.—Count Van Lynden and Count de Bylandt.
Peru.—Senor Canevara, Minister at this Court, and suite.
Roumania.—The Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Roumania and suite.
Russia.—The Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodrowa and suite.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince, and Princess Beatrice and suite.
Saxony.—Prince Frederick Augustus, Duke of Saxony.
Servia.—M. Mijatovich, Minister at this Court.
Siam.—The Crown Prince and Prince Mahit.
Spain.—The Duke of Sotomayor and suite.
Sweden and Norway.—One of the King's sons and suite.
Switzerland.—M. Bourcart.
Turkey.—One of the Sultan's sons or a Field Marshal.
The United States will be represented.
Wurtemburg.—Duke Albert of Wurtemburg and suite.

THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA.

A list is appended of the representatives of the Imperial Service troops of the native rulers of India, who are coming specially over to England to appear in Her Majesty's State cortege to St. Paul's. They will be nominally under the command of Major Drummond, Central India Horse, but Lieutenant-Colonel Meillish, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops in India, will be in this country and will take supreme command on the occasion of the State procession. On account of their positions and different castes they will be housed in private houses somewhere near London under the charge of Sir Gerald Vesey Fitzgerald, Political A. D. C. to the Secretary for India:—

Kashmir: Resaldar Sunayat Singh, a near relation of His Highness the Maharajah (a Mir Dogra by caste). Patiala: Commandant Nand Singh, of the Patial Imperial Service Lancers (Sikh). A Sirdar of the State. Jind: Resaldar Didar Singh, Commanding Jind Imperial Service Squadron (Sikh). A Sirdar of the State. Nabha: Resaldar Kishan Singh, Commandant Nabha Imperial Service Squadron. A Sirdar of the State (Sikh). Bahawalpur: Jemadar Abdul Majid Khan (Mohammedan), Squadron leader. Kapurthala: Jemadar Hara Singh (Sikh), of the highest family in Kapurthala. Alwar: Commandant Dand Khan, of the Imperial Service Lancers (Mohammedan). Sirdar. Jodhpur: Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K. C. S. I., A. D. C. to the Prince of Wales, Uncle of the Maharajah. Bharatpur: Commandant Chatra Singh, of the Imperial Service Lancers (Rajput), of the clan of Jats. Bikaner: Commandant Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, of the Camel Corps (Rajput). Jaipur: Superintending Officer Rai Bahadur Dhunpat Rai, Commanding Transport Train (Khatri). Gwalior: Commandant Abdul Ganny, commanding 2nd Regiment of Imperial Service Lancers (Mohammedan). Indore: Commandant Govind Rao Matkar, of Indore Imperial Service Lancers (Mahratta). Bhopal: Commandant Mirza Kurim Beg, of Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers (Mohammedan). Rampur: Commandant Nazir Khan, of Rampur Imperial Service Lancers (Mohammedan). Bhawnagar: Resaldar Dhan Singh, a relation of the Maharajah (Rajput). Haidarabad: Mir Hashim Ali Khan, commanding 1st Regiment (Mohammedan).

NATIVE VIEWS ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Lord Welby's Commission for inquiring into the civil and military expenditure of India resumed its sittings at the India Office, on Thursday, May 13.

Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, the editor of the Hindu newspaper of Madras, was examined. In reply to Lord Welby, he said that the existing checks on the growth of the increasing expenditure had entirely failed. If the Government were considerate, the Indian people would be as well off as any other people. The mass had hardly any margin for a livelihood in ordinary times. No doubt the foreign capital employed in railways and other reproductive works gave employment, but it crippled native enterprise. The natives became mere labourers for the benefit of the foreign capitalist, and all the best salaried places were reserved for Englishmen.

Asked what had become of all the gold and silver imported into India during recent years, and why it was not lent to the Indian Government, witness admitted that the native money-lender was getting 72 per cent. among his own people; and the great native capitalists who dealt in native bills of exchange averaged 4 per cent. per month. The Indian cultivator was so poor that he was always in the hands of money-lenders. The salt duty pressed heavily on the natives—it was twenty times the cost of the salt. It was true that the cost of the salt was 0·85d. per pound, but in the South of India especially they required large quantities of salt, and it was an appreciable part of their expenditure.

Questioned as to the remedies, witness thought that a Committee of the Houses of Commons should sit every year and examine into and report upon the Indian Budget to the House of Commons. If questions arose between the Indian Government and the Home Government they might be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as arbitrators. If the members of Parliament composing the Select Committee had not sufficient knowledge of Indian affairs to make their criticisms of value at first, at any rate, they would learn in time, and be able to draw more attention to Indian affairs.

Asked as to whether he objected to money being borrowed in England for reproductive works, witness said he did, because it did not give the natives a chance. He was, however, in favour of large municipalities borrowing money for drainage purposes if they could get it from native money-lenders at seven or eight per cent., rather than English money-lenders at three per cent. The policy he was proposing should be adopted within reasonable limits.

Sir James Peile: Has not there always been a sufficiency of grain in India without going out of the country to feed the people?—Well, some grain came form Burma for the famine. I do not deny that more people would have died of famine but for railways.

The Commission adjourned.

A public meeting, on May 13, at Wheatsheaf Hall, South Lambethroad, was addressed by the delegates of the Indian National Congress who have come to this country to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian finance. Mr. J. H. Roberts, M.P., was in the chair.

The delegates have (says the *Daily News*) an unofficial, as well as an official mission. It is to rouse the people of the United Kingdom to a perception of the grievances of the native population of India. This crusade was commenced yesterday in the Wheatsheaf Hall, in the presence of Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, and Mr. S. Smith, M.P. The names of the four witnesses are:—The Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjea (head Master of Ripon College, Calcutta), Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha (general secretary of the Congress), Professor Gokhale of Fergusson College, Poona, and Mr. Subramanya Iyer. Their speeches, delivered in excellent English, made a considerable impression. In the first place they very clearly stated their attitude towards the Government of India. They acknowledge with gratitude the blessings that British rule has conferred upon their land, and they avow their loyalty to the Queen. But they ask for reforms and drastic reforms. Firstly, as to foreign policy. The best frontier, they argue, is the natural mountain frontier; yet the Government has spent, and is spending, millions to secure a more advanced and more exposed limit, styled the "scientific frontier." Next, the demand is made that the Indian Council be abolished or reconstituted, and that the native native population should have a voice in the administration. An important question is that of taxation. From being a country whose wealth was far-famed (and the cause of its conquest) India has become the poorest country in the world—poorer even than Turkey. This has been caused by the salt tax and the income tax, which are held responsible for the famines and the plague. Here is one of the points made by the speakers: India had to build, and has to maintain, the India Office in London, but the Colonies do not spend a penny on our Colonial Office. An enormous sum has to be paid as "home charges," which include £30,000 for maintaining a lunatic asylum at Ealing. "We keep our own lunatics," said one speaker, "so I do not know what is our interest in the Ealing institution. Perhaps some of our Anglo-Indian rulers, after their exciting lives in India, need the quite repose of this sanctuary."

It would appear from an incident which has occurred at Lincoln's Inn that a comparatively modern bishop, or his relatives, made a rather singular choice of a last resting-place. Under the chapel at Lincoln's Inn there is an open, railled-in crypt, which was the "Campo Santo" of the old conveyancers and equity draftsmen, who formerly lived in the chambers of the inn. Outside this enclosure there runs a pavement much frequented by the legal public, and six inches below this pavement there was unearthed on Tuesday a gravest one recording the fact that there rested below the remains of "Charles Lloyd, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford, Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, formerly preacher of this Honourable Society," who died in 1829, aged forty-four years. For many years clerks, solicitors, barristers, and the general public have been trampling over the bishop's unknown grave. Jocular greetings have been exchanged over it, and we fear it is probable that quite recently unhallowed language may have been heard in its vicinity with regard to a certain judicial appointment. Now, however, a fine granite slab, suitably decorated with mitre and inscription, has been placed over the grave by the Benchers of the Inn, and it is to be hoped that the frivolus passer-by will henceforth pay due regard to the episcopal associations of the spot. But how came the Bishop to be buried outside the Campo Santo, and, moreover, on the north side of the chapel, the position assigned by ancient custom to suicides and reprobates? He may, possibly, have objected to too close proximity to the old conveyancers and equity draftsmen, with whose characteristics, as preacher to the inn, he would be well acquainted. But, is it clear that the Bishop's resting-place was consecrated ground?

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 11.

Essex Regt—Major Gen and Hon Lieut Gen the Hon J J Bourke to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir A Alison, Bart, G C B, transferred to Seaforth Highlanders Rossshire, Buffs, the Duke of Albany's.

Seaforth Highlanders, Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Gen Sir A Alison, Bart, G C B, from the Essex Regt, to be Colonel, vice Lieut Gen and Hon Gen Sir W Parse, K C B, deceased.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Major C P Dowson retires on retired pay. Capt J C A Walker, from 19th Hussars, to be Major, vice C P Dawson.

5th Lancers—Lieut E E West is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

8th Hussars—Capt D M Anderson resigns his commission.

12th Lancers—Lieut R C Donaldson Hudson resigns his commission.

19th Hussars—Sec Lieut A J Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice W R P Stapleton-Cotton, seconded.

Grenadier Guards—Capts A H O Lloyd and H H Heywood Lonsdale retire from the Service, receiving gratuities.

Scots Guards—Lieut A W Lawson to be Captain, vice Sir C Slade, Bart, retired. Super Lieut C F S Vandeleur, D S O, to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Sec Lieut J C E Shelley to be Lieutenant, vice W A W Lawson.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut C M A Wood is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Irish Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt C M'Kee retires on retired pay. Qmr and Hon Lieut F Clanchy, from Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Quartermaster, vice Hon Capt C M'Kee.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut A C Going to be Captain, vice S C Johnston, seconded. Sec Lieut A J Welch to be Lieutenant, vice A C Going.

Worcestershire Regt—Capt C C How, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut R A Shakerly to be Captain, vice E P Mark Wardlaw, appointed Adjutant.

Hampshire Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt P M'Evoy is placed on retired pay. Qmr sergt D G Andrews to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt P M'Evoy.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt J A Furlong is placed on retired pay. Sergt Major J Kelly to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J A Furlong.

Highland Light Infantry—Capt I C Conway Gordon to be Major, vice H D B Rutherford, promoted. Capt W R H Ronaldson, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant has vacated that appointment.

Connaught Rangers—Sec Lieut R W Hatlily to be Lieutenant, vice W C G Henecker, promoted.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G T Bradford to be Lieutenant, vice N B Cummin, placed on temporary half pay.

Rifle Brigade, The Prince Consort's Own—Qmr and Hon Capt C Clark retires on retired pay.

Army Service Corps—The following promotions take effect from April 1, 1897:—To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major C G Knocker, to complete establishment. To be Majors—Capts G O Welch, vice C G Knocker, and F Hornblow, to complete establishment. To be Captains—Lients C E G Hunt, vice G O Welch, F C F Gillespie, vice F Hornblow; F M. Wilson, to complete establishment and F J C L Black, vice C E G Hunt, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. To be Lieutenants—Sec Lieuts E Wood, vice C E G Hunt, seconded, and H E Stanley, vice F J C L Black.

Staff—Lieut W G Harding, Lincolnshire Regt, to be A D C to Gen Sir A J Lyon Fremantle, K C M G, C B, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Malta and its Dependencies.

Army Pay Department—Lieut now Captain W B Lauder, Devonshire Regt, to be Paymaster.

Brevet—The following officers to be Colonels: Lt Cols W A H Hare, A O Green, R E, and Lt Col C H Shepherd, D S O, Norfolk Regt.

Indian Army—Col D W Inglis is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Memorandum—Col W Bryan, C B, half pay, to be Major General, vice W C Justice, C M G, retired. Col D North, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half pay from March 29, 1897, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of March 2, 1897. Lt Col and Brevet Col H Crawford, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lt Col L W Christopher, I S C, Commissary General, Punjab Command, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt W G Cresswell, M D, resigns his commission.

Col C H Shepherd, D S O, Norfolk Regt, has been granted an extension of two months from May 1 in his period of command of the 2nd Bn.

Lt Col C J B Stewart, commanding 2nd Bn Seaforth Highlanders, has been selected for promotion to a Brevet Colonelcy.

Lt Col J F Lewis, R E, has joined the Staff of the War Office for special duty in connection with the provision of rifle ranges.

Major F A C Claughton, K O, Scottish Borderers, is retiring from the Army.

Major T Heron, A O D, has been selected for promotion to Ordnance Officer Second Class, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

Major H V Cowan, R H A, has been appointed Brigade Major at Woolwich.

Major C H Stistel, of the Royal Scots, is retiring from the Service.

Capt W S Burton, Royal Lancaster Regt, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st V B at Ulverston, vice Capt T C Hunt, whose tenure expires on July 27.

Capt R T Gray, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Fus has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd V B Middlesex Regt at Hounslow, vice Capt C R Day, Oxfordshire L I, whose tenure has expired.

Capt A S Bulfin, 2nd Bn. Yorkshire Regt, has been appointed A D C to Sir A Moloney, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

Capt F M Sandys-Lumsdaine, Highland L I, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Bn, vice Capt R W H Ronaldson, who has completed his tenure.

Capt F A Lloyd, R G, has been appointed Chief Instructor, School of Submarine Mining, Plymouth, vice Capt M A Boyd.

Lieut C G Stewart, D S O, R A, has been selected for employment in the Egyptian Army.

Surg Capt S G Moores, A M S, has been appointed to the Scots Guards as an attached medical officer.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E S Poe, to Victorious, A W Moore, A D C, to Renown, F G Kirby, to Phaeton, June 8, E H M Davis, to Royal Sovereign, June 8, and to Trafalgar, undated, F F Fegen, to Leander June 8.

Commanders—A J Moggridge, to Renown, R H Willing, to Royal Sovereign, lent, N, June 8, F W Keary, to Swallow, May 29, G E Barrastaner, to Jupiter, W S Fawcener, N, to Mars, June 8, F W F Herver, to Victorious, H J Keane, to Barracouta, in command June 8, W Rickards, to Royal Sovereign, June 8.

Admiralty, May 5—The following Staff Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—G S Smith and L H Kellett, M A, M D.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut M H Clarke has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Midshipman G E V Roberts to be Sub Lieutenant. The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub Lieutenant, viz:—E J Arnold, G B Eldridge, and J A Lane. Engr H T Toothroyd has been promoted to the rank of senior Engineer.

May 6—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Com A E Harford has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. The following Acting Engineers have been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—W H Glasspoole and C H A Bermingham.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt H D Drake is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut F W Corner has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

May 7—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut T Hadley has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Acting Engr G T Paterson has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

May 10—The following Sub Lieutenants on the Supplementary List have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet:—A W G H Bickford, A H Nelson, R H Colenso, A P Scoffield, and E A Hinsson.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Gen F W Thomas is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881. Lieut Gen H S Jones, C B, to be General, vice Thomas, Major Gen S J Graham, C B, to be Lieutenant General, vice Jones, Col Commandant G H T Colwell, C B, to be Major General, vice Graham, Col Second Commandant F V G Bird to be Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Division, vice Colwell.

I. M. RAILWAY

(Week ending 22nd May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec
Miles Open ...	768	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	57,793	42,091	...	4,226	...	1,26,719
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	89,811	51,411	32,397	...	3,09,158	...
Other earnings	3,318	9,089	...	5,771	...	36,214
Total for week	1,24,922	1,02,591	22,324	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	24,67,738	22,60,830	...	...	1,16,908	...

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
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Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

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INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

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NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BONED.*"—Huxley.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send [illegible] dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

HESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the supply of your Whisky to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by yourselves. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. J. REED-SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY. This is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with—also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to snare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's .... Hair Vigor.

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NOTICES.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 34, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious to the hair or health, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a poisoning matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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Stephens' Inks
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For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable

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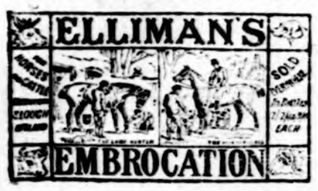
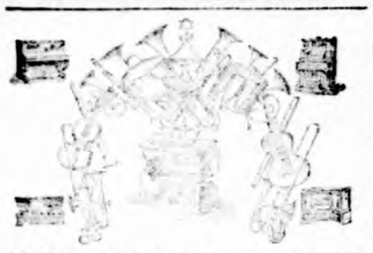


For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially to the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HARBORDSTOCK,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
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In Packets and Tins.
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Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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OBSERVE THE SIGNATURE
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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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Made From
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HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste*
WATERPROOF
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
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Recommended by 3007 Newspapers
"They are Treasure."
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Haunting Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
This effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and all kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Beware of vile imitations! None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Directions for Self Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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GLYCERINE CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
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"Koko for the hair, is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent."
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KOKO
Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling. Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.
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The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-American, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as
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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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SOLUBLE ESSENCES
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET
ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c
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Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, their Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.
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No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

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The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
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FREEMAN'S
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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
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Horses! Horses!
Carriages! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.
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THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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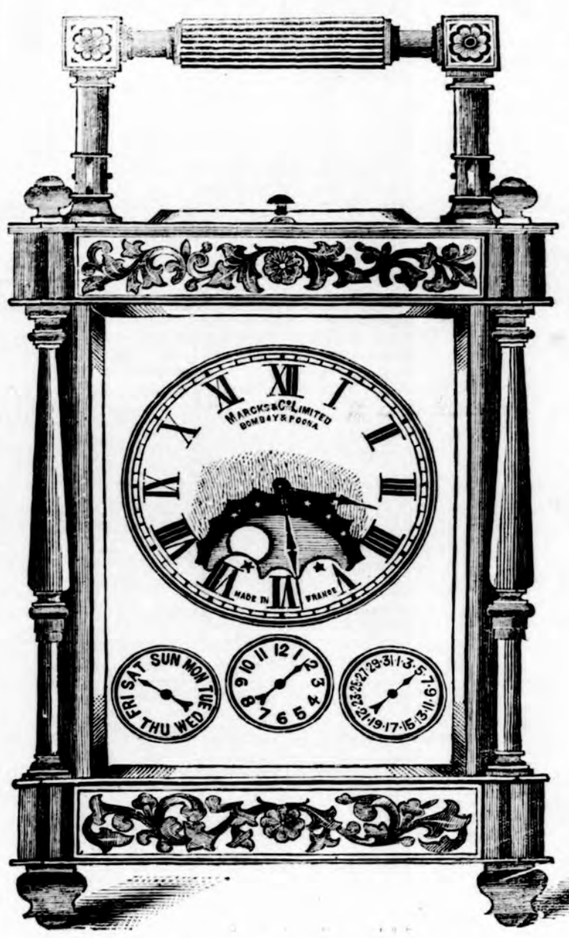

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

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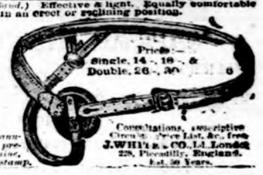
Patent

(No Steel in Front.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



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